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/

THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1930-31



JODHPUR:

PRINTED AT THE MARWAR STATE PRESS

1932

Settlement of Criminal Tribes.

The total number of registered members of criminal tribes at the end of the calendar year 1931 was 27,161 compared with 26,799 in 1930. The following table gives details of the population of the different criminal tribes:—

Name of tribe.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baoris	..	..	..	7,725	6,758	8,655	23,138
Sansis	..	..	..	399	299	484	1,182
Bagris	..	..	..	599	379	609	1,587
Naiks	..	..	..	6	4	13	23
Minas	..	..	..	321	269	486	1,076
Bhils	..	..	..	53	40	62	155
Total: ..				9,103	7,749	10,309	27,161

Further details are given in Appendix XXVII. Of the total number of adults 620 men against 843 in 1930 absented themselves from the places of their residence. Among these absentees 148 belonged to khalsa villages and 472 belonged to the judicially empowered thikanas. 8,483 registered members were present at their houses at the end of the year, of whom 5,393 were sole cultivators, 1,897 joint cultivators, 1,096 labourers, 9 private servants, 87 in the Central jail, Jodhpur and one in foreign territory.

515 persons were convicted during the year for absence without leave, while 45 were convicted for other offences as compared with 196 convicted for absence without leave and 24 convicted for other offences in 1930. The sentences awarded in the above convictions were:—

More than one year's imprisonment	..	..	25
Between six months and one year's imprisonment	..	..	31
Between three months and six months' imprisonment	..	..	35
Between one month and three months' imprisonment	..	..	35
Up to one month's imprisonment	..	..	237
Corporal punishment	..	..	197

The area in possession of the criminal tribes during the year was 1,69,751/12 bighas compared with 1,68,591/1 bighas in 1930. Of this 1,54,265/2 bighas was cultivated during the year.

The number of cattle owned by the criminal tribes was 25,789 compared with 30,462 in 1930. The number of ploughs with them was 4,391 against 4,685 in 1930.

The chowkidari lag was levied in 2,199 villages against 2,258 villages in 1930

The lags recovered amounted to Rs. 34,772-2- in cash and 62,178 mds. 31 seers and 1 ch. in grain.

The total number of chowkidars was 3,230.

383 finger print slips of the members of the criminal tribes were prepared during the year. 137 persons were released from jail and sent to their respective places of settlement. 124 men were given temporary leave tickets for their livelihood.

Judicial.

Number of State courts.

There were the following State courts in the year under report:—the chief court, 3 district and sessions courts, 4 judicial superintendents' courts, the city kotwali comprising the courts of the kotwal, the joint kotwal No. 1 and the joint kotwal No. 2, 21 hakumat courts with 7 naib hakims' courts, and 2 honorary courts.

Number of thikana courts.

The number of thikana courts exercising I, II, and III class civil and criminal powers was 57 as last year. Appeals from them lie direct to the Chief Court.

Chief Court.

During the year under report the chief court continued to be presided over by Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram. M. A., chief judge, and two puisne judges, Muhta Ranjit Mal, B. A., LL. B., and Sah Noratan Mal, B. A., LL. B.

On the criminal side the chief court exercises original jurisdiction in murder cases under section 302 M. P. C., and in such cases against Tazimi sardars as are sent for trial to it under the Tazimi Sardars Prosecution Act of 1924.

Under C. R. No. 1 dated April 10, 1931 the chief court was invested with original jurisdiction to try civil suits of the valuation of Rs. 10,000/- and over with effect from May 1, 1931.

The following statement shows the work done in the chief court in the year under report:—

	Balance on 1-10-30	New cases	Total	Disposals	Balance.	Remarks.
Murder cases	1	11	12	12	..	..
Cases against Tazimi sardars	..	2	2	1	1	..
Civil suits.	* 55	8	63	11	52	*Transferred from district courts in May, 1931.
Criminal revision petitions.	50	761	811	693	118	
Civil appeals against final decrees.	104	461	565	456	109	
Civil appeals and applications against interim orders.	39	284	323	290	33	
References to full bench.	..	10	10	6	4	
Review applications.	5	86	91	77	14	
Applications for certificates to appeal to Sri Darbar.	8	20	28	*23	5	*18 out of 23 were rejected.

District and Sessions courts.

There are 3 such courts for Marwar, each having jurisdiction over one of the 3 groups of hakumats, and one of the 3 divisions of the city. All the three courts are located at Jodhpur.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue Department.

Mr. Moti Lal Agarwal was in-charge of the department throughout the year. Administration.

The Khalsa estates at the commencement of the year were as follows:—

Khalsa estates.

711 entire villages.

88 *mushtarka* villages.

90 scattered *Khalsa chaks* in jagir villages.

Total 889

During the course of the year one entire village and portions of two villages reverted to Khalsa. Thus the total number of Khalsa estates at the close of the year stood at 892. Seventeen villages or portions of villages remained to be assessed to cash rents. Four of these have also to be cadastrally surveyed.

Excluding villages which have not been surveyed, the area of the Khalsa estates was 35,49,657 acres against 35,29,974 acres in the preceding year. The increase is due to the survey during the year of five villages comprised in the old Lambia patta. The Khalsa area is thus 5,546 square miles or approximately thirteen percent of the total area of the State. Area.

During the course of the year the following changes were made as a result of the re-organisation of the department:— Re-organisation of the department.

- (1) The circles of the assistant superintendents, Land Revenue Department, were re-allocated and a new post of assistant superintendent created.
- (2) The assistant superintendent, Jodhpur, was appointed personal assistant to the superintendent, Land Revenue Department, in addition to his own duties.
- (3) The posts of three daroghas and three *amins* were abolished.
- (4) Twelve posts of hawaldars were created, ten to serve as leave reserve and two for the escheated villages.
- (5) The office staff was reduced from 60 to 53 clerks.

Soon after the revision of settlement the preparation of land records fell heavily into arrears. Successful efforts were made during the year to complete the records from St. 1980 to St. 1985 for all except a dozen large villages. Land records.

The agricultural conditions of the year were determined by the monsoon of 1930 which on the whole was below normal. The distribution of rainfall was also uneven in many parganas. Speaking generally, parganas Jaswantpura, San-chore, Didwana, Sambhar and Parbatsar did well, while the other parganas suffered from drought in varying degrees. Locusts invaded a number of districts in the north and east in 1930 but owing to the adoption of vigorous measures the damage done was slight. The tracts dependent on tank irrigation suffered seriously. Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 74,000/- were given. Agricultural conditions

The area brought under cultivation was 19.49 lakhs of acres in kharif and 1.51 lakhs of acres in rabi against 19.61 lakhs and 2.47 lakhs of acres in the previous year. The large decrease in the area under rabi cultivation was due to inadequacy of water in tanks and wells. Cultivated Area.

Condition of live-stock. Owing to shortage of drinking water and grass graziers in the northern and western parganas left the country with their herds towards the commencement of the year but returned to Marwar on the outbreak of the monsoon of 1931. The condition of cattle in the rest of the State was, on the whole, good. There was no cattle disease.

Rental demands and collections. The rental demand for the year was Rs. 5,61,077/- on account of arrears, and Rs. 17,30,847/- on account of current demand, making a total of Rs. 22,91,924/-. Of this demand, Rs. 1,90,484/- remained suspended. The net realisable demand was thus Rs. 21,01,440/-. The amount collected was Rs. 16,08,821/-, representing 76.7 per cent of the demand.

Cesses. The collection of cesses was Rs. 2,10,763/-.

The total receipts of the Land Revenue Department thus came to Rs. 18,19,584 against Rs. 17,12,800 in the previous year. The improvement, indicated by these figures, in the work of collection is chiefly due to the elimination of incompetent *amins*.

Expenditure. The actual expenditure was slightly under Rs. 2,15,000/- against Rs. 1,84,000 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the introduction of a time scale of pay for the clerical staff.

Attached estates. The number of temporarily attached estates was 151 at the commencement of the year; 31 estates were attached during the year and 33 released, leaving the number of attached villages at 149. Including the balance unaccounted for at the commencement of the year the receipts were Rs. 2,06,515. Out of this, Rs. 1,71,973 were disbursed to State departments, jagirdars and their dependants, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,522 in the personal deposit account of the Superintendent, Land Revenue Department.

Revision of cesses. The revision of cesses, which was long overdue, was completed in three parganas resulting in an increased demand of about Rs. 13,000.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation. The Marwar Bankers Books Evidence Act was passed into law in 1931.

The following enactments, rules and regulations were amended during the year.—

- | | | | | |
|--|------|------|---------|-------|
| 1. The Marwar Vaccination Act, | .. | 1927 | amended | 1930. |
| 2. The Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law | 1922 | .. | 1931. | |
| 3. The Marwar Shooting Rules | .. | 1921 | .. | 1931. |
| 4. The Marwar Preservation of Ancient
Monuments Ordinance | .. | 1930 | .. | 1931. |
| 5. The Marwar <i>Patta</i> Ordinance | .. | 1922 | .. | 1931. |
| 6. The Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates
Act | .. | 1922 | .. | 1931. |
| 7. The Marwar Penal Code | .. | 1913 | .. | 1931. |

In Appendix II, a complete list is given of the enactments and regulations in force in the State.

Administration Report of the Marwar State for 1930-31.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles. Its population increased 4 per cent. from 18,41,642 in 1921 to 21,26,429 in 1931. A considerable part of the country is a sandy waste. As one proceeds from west to east it improves gradually from a desert to comparatively fertile land. The climate is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of water is very limited.

The Rathors are a branch of the great solar race. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rastrik, meaning country or ruler. Rashtra was subsequently gradually used and crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the inscriptions of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. It appears that they then had some influence in that part of the country. Then comes a gap in this history till the 4th century A. D. when their earliest known king, Abhimanyu, was reigning. From that time their history is increasingly clear. For nearly four centuries prior to 73 A. D. the Rashtrakutas gave nineteen kings to the Deccan. Their last Deccan king was Karkaraja in Samvat 1029 or 972 A. D. When the Rashtrakuta kingdom broke up, they carved out a new kingdom in Central India and made Jodhpur their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaya Chandra. His descendants migrated into western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana amongst the Rajput clans the Rathors head the list in terms of strength and area possessed.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., is the head of the Rathors and is the 35th Rathor of Marwar. He was born on July 8, 1903. His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, born in 1907 and also two sisters, of whom the elder is Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has three sons and one daughter. The elder, Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, was born on June 16, 1923 and the second Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib was born on June 21, 1925. The third Maharaj Kumar Sahib was born on June 21, 1929. There is also a daughter, Sri Baijilal Sahiba, born on June 14, 1930. The following States are connected by marriage with the House:—

Jaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Sirohi, Narsingarh and Jamnagar.

The younger branches of this family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sitemau and Jhabua.

The gross revenue of the State, excluding deposits, during the year under review was Rs. 1,36,52,443, while its gross expenditure, excluding capital and investments, was Rs. 1,12,63,885.

The State paid as usual to the Government Rs. 1,08,000 as annual tribute, Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of the regiment at Erinpura. In 1930-31 it spent Rs. 6,66,797 in maintaining the Imperial Service cavalry.

Notable Events.

His Highness' movements.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur paid the following visits to the State:—

- (1) Jaipur in October and November, 1930, and again in April and September, 1931.
- (2) Delhi in February and March, 1931, to attend the session of the Chamber of Princes, and again in September, 1931.
- (3) Bombay in April, 1931, to receive His Excellency Lord Viceroy, the incoming Viceroy, and to say goodbye to His Excellency, Lord Irwin, the outgoing Viceroy.
- (4) Ootacamund, April to August, 1931.

His Highness visited different parts of the State from time to time and made a special tour of inspection in October, 1930, of the districts of Jalore and Jaswantpura.

Visit of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Hon'ble Lt. Col. D. M. Field, I. A., Officiating Agent of the Governor-General in Rajputana, paid a visit to Jodhpur on January 12, 1931, and left on January 15, 1931.

Visit of Indian Princes.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur arrived on January 15, and left on January 29, 1931. He visited Jodhpur again on February 1, 1931, and left on the same evening.

Other notable visitors.

General Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian representative at the New Year inauguration ceremonies, arrived on February 4, and left on February 6, 1931.

Official.

Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, I. A., C. I. E., Vice President of the State Council, retired from the service of the State with effect from April 13, 1931.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh Sahib, M. A., Bar-at-law, C. I. E., Commissioner of the United Provinces, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, took charge of the office of Vice President of the State Council with effect from August 15, 1931.

Mr. J. W. Young, O. B. E., Finance Member of the State Council, arrived at Jodhpur for England on August 27, 1931, as a representative of the Government of the Darbar at the Round Table Conference and returned on December 4, 1931.

Appendix I contains a list of the high officers of the State.

His Highness gave a State banquet to Kunwar Maharaj Singh Sahib on Wednesday August 26, 1931, on his assumption of the office of Vice President of the State Council. Speeches were made by His Highness, Maharaj Singh and Mr. Young, and were reported in the leading newspapers.

At the conclusion of the banquet Kunwar Maharaj Singh in proposing a toast of His Highness announced His Highness' intention to advance a sum of two lacs of rupees from his privy purse during the next financial year to expedite the erection of a new reservoir in the Chopasni valley with the object of increasing the supply of water in the city and suburbs of Jodhpur.

Political.

Lt. Col. R. J. Macnabb, I. A., relinquished charge of the office of Commissioner of the Western Rajputana States, on July 19, 1931, and was succeeded by Mr. Mackenzie, I. C. S., C. I. E.

Military Department.

Colonel Thakur Pirthi Singhji was in charge of the department throughout the year as Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Administration.

The cost of the Military Secretary's office was Rs. 28,773 as against Rs. 31,047 in the preceding year. The decrease was on account of the transfer of salaries of Imtiazis, Najiban Captains and Ahmednagaris to the head "Pension, Compensation and Allowances" in the Audit Office with effect from March 1931.

The Nakkarkhana, which was placed under the control of the Military Secretary last year, was transferred in September, 1930, to the control of the Member of Council-in-Waiting.

The State forces at the end of the year were made up as follows:—

State forces.

- Regular—
1. Sardar Risala.
 2. Sardar Infantry.
 3. Transport Corps.
 4. Military Station Hospital.
 5. Military State Band.

Irregular— Corps of Cycle Sowars.
 Sardar Risala.

The strength of the unit was the same as in the preceding year; viz, officers and men. Strength.

The cost was Rs. 6,69,003 as against Rs. 7,14,329 in 1929-30.

Cost.

The following officers inspected the unit:—

Inspections.

- (a) Major F. Oswald, Military Advisor, Rajputana State Forces, in October, 1930. In accordance with his suggestion combatants from the unit will be selected for the Regimental school.
- (b) Captain A. L. Butcher, Technical Advisor for Musketry, Indian State Forces, in October, 1930.
- (c) Captain Powell, M. C., Technical Advisor for Signalling, Indian State Forces, in November, 1930.

The following officers qualified themselves in the courses mentioned against Training.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Captain Bahadur Singh. | Senior officers' course, Kashmir. |
| (2) Lt. Shyam Singh. | Equitation school, Saugor. |
| (3) Jamadar Prem Singh. | Musketry course, Pachmarhi. |

34 remounts were purchased during the year.

General.

The A. B. C. and head-quarters squadrons moved to Buchkala village in January, 1931, for manoeuvres.

At the Army Rifle Championship, Meerut, Lance Dafedar, Bachan Singh stood 1st in the all-India mounted events.

Sardar Infantry and Transport corps.

Strength. The strength was 795 in the Infantry and 73 in the Transport Corps as compared with 794 and 73 respectively in the preceding year.

Expenditure. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,51,560 as against Rs. 4,65,569 in 1929-30.

Inspections. The following officers inspected the Infantry:—

(a) Major F. Oswald, Military Advisor, Rajputana State Forces, Jaipur, in March 1931. His remarks were as follows:—

“Very fine lot of men and recruits of good standard. Turn out very good—A fine battalion”.

(b) Captain A. L. Butcher, Technical Advisor for Musketry, Indian State Forces, in November 1930.

(c) Captain W. N. Powell, M. C., Technical Advisor for Signalling Indian State Forces, in November, 1930.

Promotions. The following promotions were sanctioned:—

1. Lieut. Adjutant Moti Singh to be Captain.
2. Lieut. Simbhu Singh to be Adjutant.
3. Subadar Bahadur Singh to be Lieutenant.
4. Jamadar Nag Singh to be Subadar.

Training. The following officers qualified themselves at the courses mentioned against each:—

1. Lt. Adjutant Simbhu Singh. Small arms school, Pachmarhi.
2. Subadar Jawahir Singh. Pioneer's course, Nahan.

General.

At the fourth annual military tournament held at Ajmer in January, 1931, the unit won the hockey and athletic challenge shield for the fourth time. The Infantry team also won the best unit cup and also cups for tug-of-war, basket ball and the five mile cross country race. Havildar Sukan Singh, the all-round sportsman in the dismounted events, won the individual championship.

Military Station Hospital.

General health and treatment.

The general health of the troops was satisfactory. The number of indoor patients was 429, of whom 416 were cured as compared with 629 indoor patients and 604 cured during the previous year. Seven died and six remained under treatment at the close of the year. The average daily outdoor attendance was 25 as against 32 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The cost of the hospital was Rs. 26,270 as against Rs. 22,685 in 1929-30.

State Military Band.

The strength of the band was 50. The cost increased to Rs. 38,372 from Rs. 35,554 in the preceding year. Strength and Expenditure.

Killejat and Palkikhana.

The expenditure was Rs. 5,205 as against Rs. 5,061 last year.

Marwar Soldiers' Board.

The Marwar Soldiers' Board, which is subordinate to the Rajputana Provincial Board, was constituted in 1919. The names of the present members of the board are:— Constitution.

- | | | |
|--|----|------------------------|
| (1) R. B. Thakur Chainsinghji | .. | <i>President.</i> |
| (2) Thakur Madhosinghji | .. | <i>Hon. Secretary.</i> |
| (3) Thakur Hemsinghji. | | |
| (4) Ex-subadar Bahadursingh. | | |
| (5) Ex-honorary Lieutenant Major Rissaldar Balwantsingh. | | |
| (6) Ex-subadar Mangalsingh. | | |
| (7) Ex-risaldar Amarsingh. | | |
| (8) Ex-risaldar Gordhansingh. | | |
| (9) Ex-risaldar Geegsingh. | | |
| (10) Ex-subadar Doula Ram, 123rd Rifles. | | |
| (11) Ex-risaldar Major Hameedkhan. | | |

The last mentioned eight are retired Indian officers and represent the various districts of Marwar from which the bulk of the soldiers are recruited.

The main functions of the Board are to—

Functions.

- (1) find employment for ex-soldiers;
- (2) help the sons of ex-soldiers in their studies; and
- (3) inquire into any legitimate grievances of ex-soldiers and their dependents.

- (a) 41 ex-soldiers were given employment in the State.

Work in 1930-31.

- (b) Several students were recommended for scholarships out of the Silver Wedding Fund. One was given a scholarship of Rs. 10 p. m., another Rs. 5 p. m. for study in local high school and a third Rs. 20 p. m. for the study of Medicine. Two students reading in the Jaswant College were recommended for the continuation of their scholarships for one year. From the Rajputana Scholarships Fund a scholarship of Rs. 6 p. m. was awarded to a primary school student. One boy was recommended for admission to the Rajput Schools as a free boarder.

The board dealt with a number of complaints. Admission into the central school, Jodhpur, was secured for an ex-soldier suffering from tubercle of lung.

Miscellaneous.

The members of the board toured in several districts in order to get into close touch with ex-soldiers. The president paid special attention to matters concerning military pensioners in the course of his official tours, as Judicial Member of the State Council, in the hakumats.

Police.

Administration.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala held charge of the department throughout the year.

Strength.

The sanctioned strength of the police force was the same as in 1929-30, viz:—

Officers	..	..	151
Rank & file (foot)	..	..	1,594
Rank & file (mounted)	..	..	925
			<hr/>
			2,670
			<hr/>

Cost.

The cost of maintenance of the police department was Rs. 8,73,000, against Rs. 8,68,900 in the preceding year. Further details are given in Appendix IV.

Discipline.

The morale of the force was on the whole satisfactory. Forty-two men were dismissed as against 46 in the preceding year. The total number of officers and men who were temporarily or permanently reduced or fined during the year was 116 and 595 respectively against 123 officers and 409 men last year. Promotions were awarded to 112 officers for good work against 124 in the preceding year. Monetary rewards were given to 437 officers and men against 497 in 1929-30. Eleven men deserted the force. Of these, three were punished under the Police Act and the rest dismissed. Further details will be found in Appendix V.

Offences.

The total number of cognisable offences reported and registered was 1,756 against 1,709 in the previous year. Of these, 1,709 cases were admitted and 606 cases ended in conviction against 1,450 cases admitted and 482 convictions last year.

The number of persons arrested was 1,791 compared with 1,597 in the preceding year, of whom 20 were discharged by the police, 1 died during enquiry, 872 were convicted, 444 acquitted or discharged, 428 were under trial in the various courts, 21 were under police investigation and 5 were under extradition from other States, against 21 discharged by the police, one death during enquiry, 667 convicted, 400 acquitted or discharged and 508 under-trial at the end of the previous year. Details will be found in Appendix VII a.

Property stolen and recovered.

Property worth Rs. 1,71,611-1-9 was stolen during the year against Rs. 1,50,435-2-3 in 1929-30. Property recovered was valued at Rs. 80,843-15-3. In the previous year the value was Rs. 77,412-9-6. The proportion of property recovered to that stolen was about 47 % against 51 % in the preceding year. Further details will be found in Appendix VI.

Heinous offences.

An analysis of heinous crimes reveals that murders rose from 21 to 28 and highway robberies from 28 to 33 while there were four dacoities as in the preceding year.

The following comparative statement gives an account of the working of the city police, Jodhpur:—

Working of the City Police.

			1929-30.	1930-31.
Cognisable offences reported and registered	..	..	139	117
Cases admitted	..	..	126	103
Cases sent up for trial	..	..	104	76
Cases ended in conviction	...	..	56	38
Persons challaned	..	..	172	145
Persons convicted	..	..	76	51
Persons discharged or acquitted	..	...	26	54
Persons pending trial in the law courts	..	..	73	40
Property stolen	..	..	Rs. 16,859 15 3	10,864 13 0
Property recovered	..	..	Rs. 9,630 2	10,331 10 9

The city police had to deal with the seditious activities of a section of the people although these were kept well under control by timely action taken by the police.

The statistics of the railway police are as under:—

Working of the Railway Police.

			1929-30.	1930-31.
Offences reported	..	..	57	75
Cases admitted	..	..	56	72
Cases ended in conviction	..	..	43	33
Persons arrested	..	..	65	71
Persons convicted	..	...	37	41
Persons discharged or acquitted	..	..	22	12
Persons under trial	..	..	6	18
Property stolen	..	..	Rs. 2,888 10 0	3,845 4 0
Property recovered	..	..	Rs. 2,279 14 3	2,435 4 0

The total number of motor vehicles and motor cycles registered and motor licenses issued was 137,16 and 158 against 135, 12 and 185 respectively, in the preceding year. 275 motor car and 46 motor cycle licenses were renewed.

Licensing and control of Motor Vehicles.

The total earnings for the licensing and renewal of motor vehicles and motor licenses amounted to Rs. 10,817 against Rs. 11,398-12 in the preceding year.

The members of the board toured in several districts in order to get into close touch with ex-soldiers. The president paid special attention to matters concerning military pensioners in the course of his official tours, as Judicial Member of the State Council, in the hakumats.

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Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala held charge of the department throughout the year.

Strength.

The sanctioned strength of the police force was the same as in 1929-30, viz:—

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Rank & file (foot)	1,594
Rank & file (mounted)	925
				2,670

Cost.

The cost of maintenance of the police department was Rs. 8,73,000, against Rs. 8,68,900 in the preceding year. Further details are given in Appendix IV.

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Persons arrested	65	71
Persons convicted	37	41
Persons discharged or acquitted ..	22	12
Persons under trial	6	18
Property stolen	Rs. 2,888 10 0	3,845 4 0
Property recovered	Rs. 2,279 14 3	2,435 4 0

The total number of motor vehicles and motor cycles registered and motor licenses issued was 137,16 and 158 against 135, 12 and 185 respectively, in the preceding year. 275 motor car and 46 motor cycle licenses were renewed.

Licensing and control of Motor Vehicles.

The total earnings for the licensing and renewal of motor vehicles and motor licenses amounted to Rs. 10,817 against Rs. 11,398-12 in the preceding year.

Police Emergency Fund.

The police emergency fund, which was started in October, 1926, by voluntary monthly subscriptions to help indigent police head constables and constables, has been very successful. The object of the fund is to give aid to needy officials during serious illness and to the widows and orphans of those killed on duty. The benefits of the fund have been extended to sub-inspectors and inspectors.

Police band.

The police band, which was started in 1926 with a small grant sanctioned by the Darbar, has been popular with the public and is in great demand at marriages and other social and religious functions. As the band is issued for a fee of Rs. 25 per turn, it is self-supporting.

Incidents of special importance.

(a) In November, 1930, Arbia and Media of Nagarda and Zakhatali in Marwar stole three camels and Rs. 500 from Tilwara. Luckily, a *bar* party was organised in time to overtake the accused. Media fired and hit Moola daroga of the *bar* party, but the latter, before he fell, shot Media. Both died on the spot. Arbia was arrested. In recognition of his father's gallantry Moola's minor son, aged seven years, was given Rs. 100 out of the police emergency fund and was further granted by the Darbar a stipend of Rs. 5 per month for his maintenance till he attains the age of maturity.

(b) In November, 1930, three thieves mounted on a camel broke open the shop of Mahajan Thikan Chand in village Sawas and got hold of his cash and other property. The owner of the shop awoke and raised a cry but the thieves made good their escape. A *bar* party followed them for about 40 miles and overtook them within the limits of the village Arang on the Jaisalmer border. The accused got down from their camel and fired. The *bar* party also opened fire which resulted in the flight of the accused. Mansingh of the *bar* party tried to arrest one of them but the latter drew his sword and dealt an unsuccessful blow at Mansingh. The accused succeeded in entering village Ola in the State of Jaisalmer. The *bar* party followed in hot pursuit but the villagers threatened to resort to armed violence if the accused were arrested. The *bar* party, therefore returned to Arang and took possession of the gun and the camel left by the accused. A *prima facie* case has been forwarded to the Jaisalmer authorities for the extradition of the accused.

(c) Zor Singh, an outlaw *chutbhai* of the Jagirdar of Keru, had quarrelled over a piece of land with his landlord. Although his activities were in the beginning confined to the Jagirdar, they soon spread over wider areas and became a public menace with the result that the Darbar had to proclaim a reward of Rs. 1,000 for his arrest, dead or alive. Meanwhile, he migrated to Danta. On April 12, 1931, Zor Singh with his band came to Bijapur in the Bali district, overpowered two herdsmen, tied them hand and foot, left them blindfolded and carried 125 camels belonging to the Jagirdars of Keru and Guda. A *bar* party consisting of a few men of Thikana Bijapur and Sub-inspector Akram Khan of police station Bali pursued them for nearly 40 miles. The dacoits left the camels and opened fire on the pursuing party. The police returned fire. Sub-inspector Akram Khan was seriously wounded and one Jalsingh of the *bar* party was shot dead. The dacoits were in the end overpowered and arrested. Monetary help was given to Sub-inspector Akram Khan, while under treatment in the hospital, and Rs. 200 out of the police emergency fund were given to the heir of deceased Jal Singh.

Civil original work:—During the year under report the district courts had power to try suits of the value of 3,001 rupees and above from the hakumats, and 1,001 rupees and above from Jodhpur city, with the exception that from May 1, 1931, jurisdiction over suits of 10,000 rupees and upwards was transferred to the chief court on the original side as already noted.

Civil appeals:—Appeals lie to district courts from the decrees of the 3 kotwali courts and the two honorary courts, and from the decrees of judicial superintendents in suits of Rs. 501 to 1,000/-.

Criminal work as courts of sessions:—The courts have the power of awarding any sentence except that of death or imprisonment for life. Cases in which such punishments are considered necessary have to be submitted to the chief court.

Criminal appellate work:—All appeals against convictions by magistrates of all classes (except appeals from the thikana courts) lie to the sessions courts.

The following statement shows the work done in the district and sessions courts during the year:—

	Balance on 1-10-30	New cases	Disposals	Balance	Total value	Average duration.	Remarks.
Civil original ..	431	197	263	365	5,25,824	9 mths. & 7 days	
Criminal original.	38	152	157	28	..	..
Civil appeals ..	63	274	* 218	119	37,099	2 mths. & 23 days.	* Lower court's decision confirmed in 107, reversed in 37, and amended in 25 cases; 41 were remanded for retrial & 8 otherwise disposed of.
Execution ..	396	290	269	417	..	..
Criminal appeals..	72	239	* 311	26	..	..	* Lower court's decision confirmed in 187, reversed in 59, modified in 54 and quashed in 3 cases, while 8 were remanded for further enquiry.

There were four such courts (as in the previous year) for the four circles (Mallani (with headquarters at Balotra) Sojat, Sambhar and Phalodi (with headquarters at Jodhpur.)

Courts of Judicial Superintendents.

Civil work.—On the original side the judicial superintendents have the power of trying suits of the value of 501 to 3,000 rupees.

On the appellate side the judicial superintendents hear appeals from the decrees of naib hakims and hakims.

Criminal work.—As in the previous year the judicial superintendents exercised the powers of a first class magistrate under the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code.

The following is the statement of work done in the judicial superintendents' courts during the year:—

	Balance on Oct. 1, 1931.	New cases.	Disposals.	Balance.	Value.	Duration.	REMARKS.
					Rs.		
Civil original suits.	454	359	392	421	3,41,268	1 year 19 days.	
Criminal cases.	74	556	533	97	..	..
Civil appeals.	326	872	*866	332	98,299	3 months 23 days.	*Lower court decision confirmed in 506 amended in 66 and reversed in 178 cases, while 99 were remanded for retrial and 17 otherwise disposed of.
Executive applications.	324	390	391	323	..	..

Hakumats and naib
hakims' courts.

Civil work.—Hakims tried civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500, except monetary suits upto Rs. 200, the latter being tried by naib hakims.

Criminal work.—Hakims exercised the powers of second class magistrates, and naib hakims those of third class magistrates.

The following is the statement of work done by the hakims and naib-hakims during the year:—

	Balance on Oct. 1, 30.	New cases.	Disposals.	Balance.	Total value of suits.	Duration.	REMARKS.
Civil ..	3,509	4,865	6,092	2,282	10,82,762	5½ months.	
Criminal ..	338	1,759	1,889	208	..		
Execution ..	1,839	3,214	3,486	1,567	..		

Kotwali courts.

Civil work.—The kotwal tried suits of the value of Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 while the joint kotwals No. 1 and 2 exercised the civil powers of a hakim and a naib hakim respectively.

Criminal work.—The kotwal is a 1st class magistrate, while the kotwals No. 1 and 2 are second and third class magistrate respectively.

The following is the statement of work done by the kotwali courts during the year:—

	Balance on Oct. 1, 30.	New cases.	Disposals.	Balance.	Total value.	Duration.	REMARKS.
					Rs.		
Civil ..	533	465	718	280	77,342	13 months 11 days.	
Criminal ..	167	334	443	58	..	..
Execution ..	286	300	223	363	..	..

There were 2 such courts for the city and suburbs, court No. 1 for the area to the north of the main bazaar and court No. 2 for the area to the south. Four gentlemen preside over each court by turns for a period of 3 months each. Honorary courts

On the civil side they try monetary suits upto Rs. 100, and on the criminal side they are 3rd class magistrates taking cognizance of offences coming under sections 172, 174, 277 290, 323, 336, 341, 352, 374, 426, 447, and 510 of the Marwar Penal Code.

The following statement of cases shows the work done by them:—

	Balance on 1-10-30.	New institu- tions.	Total.	Disposals.	Closing balance.
Civil ..	199	478	677	531	146
Criminal ..	6	49	55	40	15
Execution ..	185	268	453	216	237

In the year under report 23 cases were tried in the sessions courts including 5 pending from last year. Out of these, 11 cases were sent up to the chief court for sentence, 4 resulted in acquittal or discharge and 8 were pending at the end of the year.

Heinous offences.
(i) murder.

(a) *Highway robbery*.—There were altogether 24 cases of highway robbery involving 61 accused persons; 18 cases were disposed of and 6 were pending at the end of the year. Out of the 61 accused, 29 were convicted, 3 died during the trial, 2 were discharged, and 27 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

(ii) highway robbery.

(b) *Dacoity*.—There were altogether 4 cases of dacoity dealt with by the courts this year, of which 2 were disposed of and 2 remained pending. Of the 20 persons apprehended, 12 were discharged and 8 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

(iii) dacoity.

7 murder cases from the chief court were submitted to Shri Darbar for orders. In 5 cases the sentences passed by the chief court were confirmed.

Cases submitted to Shri Darbar for orders.

Out of the remaining two, in one case the accused was acquitted, while in the other, 2 accused were acquitted and the sentence of life imprisonment awarded to the third was confirmed. One death sentence was confirmed.

General.

For a part of the year under review a hakim was deputed to the kotwali to dispose of old arrears of civil cases.

Similarly, on account of the accumulation of arrears in the Jalore hakumat court, cases over one year old were transferred to Siwana at the end of the year.

The naib hakim of Jaswantpura, who was posted at Bhinmal specially for patta work, was also put in charge of civil and criminal work at the close of the year.

Vakils.

The number of 1st grade vakils on October 1, 1930 was 66; one died during the year and 11 new law graduates were enrolled during the year. Thus, the number at the end of the year was 76. The number of second grade vakils was 126. The number of petition-writers was 43. The petition-writers are spread over nearly all the hakumats of Marwar.

Inspections.

The 3 judges of the chief court inspected between them 16 hakumats, 2 judicial superintendents' courts and 4 thikana courts.

The Judicial Member, State Council, inspected 7 hakumat courts during the year. The new Vice President also made several inspections.

N. B.—For further judicial statistics appendices VII (b), VIII, IX, X, XI & XII may be referred to.

Extradition.

The extradition arrangements existing between the Marwar State on one side and the Indian States and the British Government on the other worked quite satisfactorily.

The question of entering into a reciprocal extradition arrangement with the Junagarh State was dropped this year as the Junagarh authorities expressed their unwillingness on the ground that extradition cases are seldom likely to arise owing to the distance between the territories of the two States.

The extradition agreement with Alwar, which was concluded in the first instance only for a period of 3 years, was adopted permanently with some slight amendments.

The Jhabua Darbar intimated their willingness to observe reciprocity in matters of extradition of criminals to and from Marwar and the draft agreement is under consideration.

The subjoined table contains an analysis of the accused surrendered and received by the State during the year:—

N a m e s .	Number of accused surrendered by the Jodhpur State.	Number of accused surrendered to the Jodhpur State.
British India ..	19	10
Indian States ..	30	11
Total ..	49	21

The rules published in the Gazette of India part I, dated August 15, 1931 relating to the arrest in hot pursuit of offenders in British India by the police of Indian States have been made applicable to the Marwar State.

To facilitate the disposal of certain inter-statal cases there has been in existence for over 25 years a joint court called "The Marwar-Jaisalmer Joint Court". It is presided over by two judges, namely, the hakim of Sheo on the Jodhpur side and a *nazim* on the side of the Jaisalmer Darbar. The sittings of the joint court are held twice a year, at Sheo (Marwar) and Jaisalmer alternately 40 cases were pending on September 30, 1930 before the Marwar-Jaisalmer joint court, and 5 fresh cases were instituted during the year. But no case was disposed of, there being thus a balance of 45 cases at the close of the year.

Raj Advocate's department.

The following work is entrusted to the Raj advocate:—

1. The conduct of all criminal non-cognizable cases and of all important cognizable cases, as well as important jagir cases and such other civil suits in which the interests of the Darbar are involved.
2. Legislative work which includes assisting in the drafting of acts and ordinances.
3. The work of a legal remembrancer, *viz*; giving opinion on legal matters and the drafting of legal documents concerning the State.

Criminal cases at the commencement of the year...	39	Cases dealt with by the Raj Advocate. (1) Criminal cases.
Institutions during the year .. .. .	..	..	136
Disposals during the year .. .. .	..	..	117
Balance.. .. .	..	..	58
Civil cases at the commencement of year..	12	(2) Civil cases.
Institutions during the year .. .. .	..	..	12
Disposals during the year .. .. .	..	..	10
Balance.. .. .	..	..	14

The percentage of success during the year was 55 in criminal cases and 78 in civil cases. The number of applications for leave to sue as paupers, which were resisted, was 58.

The work of publishing important judgments of the chief court was entrusted to the Raj advocate to meet the demand of the public and the bar, and for the first time the Marwar Law Reporter (1929-30) was published both in English and Hindi. The publication of the Marwar Law Reporter for the year 1930-31 was also taken in hand.

Tribute Department.

Administration.

Pandit Bishambar Nath Kaul was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Case work.

The total number of cases pending at the commencement of the year was 186; 585 cases were instituted during the year, bringing up the total to 771. Out of these, 337 cases were decided against 221 in the previous year. The balance stood at 434. The large number of institutions during the year is due to the department having instituted numerous *patta* and *betalbi* cases with a view to systematise work.

Rang-ka-pecha committee.

The committee appointed to report on the principles governing the presentation of a turban to a jagirdar on the demise of his predecessor submitted its report during the course of the year. The report is receiving the attention of the State Council.

Levy and revision of Chakri.

The *chakri* demand was levied on five estates which failed to produce *sanads* of exemption. The demand was revised in five other cases.

Receipts.

The following table compares the receipts during the year with those of the previous year:—

Particulars.	1929-30 Rs.	1930-31. Rs.
1. Rekh	3,53,884	2,84,825
2. Chakri	4,43,404	3,40,919
3. Vaccination fee	10,041	7,989
4. Hukannama	77,051	1,05,879
5. Patta dastoor	12,891	10,395
6. Nazar dastoor	20,396	13,064
7. Levy of chakri	863	315
8. Map fee	484	270
9. Interest & fine	1,509	3,384
	9,20,523	7,67,040

The receipts in the year fell short of the normal owing to fall in prices and a partial failure of crops in certain parganas.

Expenditure.

The expenditure was Rs. 34,607/- against Rs. 29,679/- in 1929-30. The increase is mainly due to full effect having been given to the re-organisation scheme of the preceding year.

Outstandings.

The arrears of the tribute demand against jagirdars were reduced from Rs. 45,22,200/- to Rs. 45,05,766/- mainly as a result of remissions granted to encumbered estates.

Court of Wards Department.

Administration.

Rao Sahib Manju Nath Bhatji was in charge of the department until November 3, 1930. Thakur Ugam Singh held officiating charge until April 27, 1931 when Mr. Keshav Lal P. Mehta was appointed superintendent. He was in charge of the department till the end of the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

The salaries of the superintendent and the two assistants were charged to the State as usual and amounted to Rs. 8,700/- in round figures against an estimate of Rs. 12,000/-. The decrease is due to one post remaining vacant for 5 months and to the revision of the pay of the superintendent on the appointment of

a new incumbent. All other expenditure is met from the Court of Wards fund which is made up of contributions from estates under the management of the Court of Wards and the Haisiyat Court. Receipts were Rs. 35,500 while the expenditure was Rs. 32,400/-. The closing balance of the Court of Wards establishment fund was Rs. 14,860/-, besides Government securities of the face-value of Rs. 68,200/- the interest of which is contributed towards the marriage fund.

The accounts of this fund are summarised below:—

Marriage Fund.

Opening balance	..	..	Rs. 27,672
Receipts	..	..	Rs. 17,377
		Total	.. Rs. 45,049

Payments.—

Free grants	..	..	Rs. 8,074
Loans without interest		..	Rs. 17,050.
Total payments	..	..	25,124
Closing balance	..	..	19,925

There were 123 estates under management at the commencement of the year; 15 estates were released and 18 estates were taken under management. The number of estates under management at the close of the year was thus 126.

Estates under management.

The estates managed by the Court of Wards may be classified as follows according to average annual income:—

Classification of estates according to income.

			Rs.		Rs.
7 estates	..	..	20,000	to	40,000
5 "	..	..	10,000	to	15,000
12 "	..	..	5,000	to	10,000
8 "	..	..	3,000	to	5,000
38 "	..	..	1,000	to	3,000
56 "	..	..	less	than	1,000

Five wards studied in the Mayo College, Ajmer, 13 wards at the Chopasni Rajput school and 11 wards in other schools. The rest were either too old or too young to receive education and stayed in their jagirs.

Education of wards.

The revenue of the estates suffered both from the fall in prices and the poor rainfall. Investments were, therefore, few and consisted of the purchase of post office cash securities of the face value of Rs. 10,000/- for the Thakur of Nosar. The investments held in trust at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 98,200/- as against Rs. 10,13,400/-. The large decrease is due to the release of the large and wealthy Kuchaman estate from the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

Investments.

The total cash balance in the sadar treasury of the funds of the various estates was Rs. 73,464/- at the close of the year.

Rs. 15,113/- were paid towards public debts and Rs. 15,795/- towards private debts, in all Rs. 30,908/-

Payment of debts.

Haisyat Court.

Administration.

Lala Panna Lal was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Estates under management.

The number of estates under the management of the Haisyat Court rose during the year from 142 to 156. Sixteen new estates were taken under management and two were discharged after clearance of all debts.

Encumbrances.

The total amount of debts admitted up to the close of the year was as follows:—

Public debts	..	..	Rs. 9,69,900
Private debts	..	..	.. „ 17,26,800
		Total	.. „ 26,96,700

Receipts.

The receipts of the estates under management were Rs. 1,60,800/- out of which Rs. 32,200/- were paid towards public debts and Rs. 44,900/- towards private debts. Rs. 89,188/- were in deposit in the treasury on behalf of the Haisyat estates.

Cases.

The cases pending at the commencement of the year were 56; 69 were instituted during the year and 73 decided, leaving a balance of 52 at the end of the year.

Central jail.

Administration.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala M. B. E. held charge of the department throughout the year.

Strength.

The year opened with 675 prisoners 99 including undertrial prisoners. Admissions and discharges during the year were 1,170 and 1,189 respectively, leaving a balance of 656 prisoners in jail at the close of the year.

The average daily strength was 662.61 against 668.00 in the previous year.

Further details are given in Appendix XIII.

Health and vital statistics.

The general health of the prisoners was good. There were eight deaths against nine last year.

The following statement shows the vital statistics of all classes of the jail population as compared with those of 1929-30:—

Particulars.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Daily average strength	668.00	662.31
Maximum population of any one day	703	702
Daily average sick	32.95	53.83
Number of deaths in and out of the hospital	9	8
Death rate per mille per annum of the average strength	14.97	12.07

The large increase in sickness is attributed to a severe epidemic of .. after the unusually heavy rains in August, 1931.

The conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, good, there only being 58 jail offences against 157 in the preceding year and 118 in 1928-29.

As in the previous year there were three executions.

At the commencement of the year there were 99 undertrial prisoners in the jail. Admissions and releases during the year were 339 and 400 respectively, leaving 38 undertrial prisoners at the close of the year.

Three civil prisoners were admitted, while two were released, leaving at the end of the year one civil prisoner in the jail.

Special remissions were given to 117 convicts and 18 were released on the birthdays of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, and Shri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in the exercise of his prerogative of mercy ordered the release of two convicts. The prisoners convicted of sedition under section 124A, M. P. C. were released in March, 1931, at the time of the political truce in British India.

The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 36,431 and Rs. 1,01,637 respectively compared with Rs. 35,567 and Rs. 1,00,642 respectively in the previous year.

The receipts from jail manufactures were Rs. 30,642 against Rs. 28,725 in 1929-30. The increase was due to larger sales of cloth and carpets.

With a view to minimise the chances of escape parallel electric wires were placed above the walls of the jail. New tickets for prisoners were introduced showing the date of sentence, the period of imprisonment and the dates of admission and release. A new well was sunk by prison labour in the jail garden at a relatively small cost in order to provide water in case of a failure of the monsoon.

Stamps and Registration.

Mr. Sumnerchand Muhta held charge of the department throughout the year.

The number of documents registered and fees realized and the value of the property involved are given in the following comparative table:—

Particulars.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Number of documents registered in—	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Jodhpur	1,376	1,337
(2) Hukumats (districts)	2,256	1,977
Total ..	3,632	3,314
Aggregate value of property in documents registered in:—		
(1) Jodhpur	24,24,605	18,56,369
(2) Hukumats (districts)	*22,82,538	20,43,362
Total ..	47,07,143	38,99,731
Amount of fees collected in—		
(1) Jodhpur	9,465	8,722
(2) Hukumats districts	12,053	11,206
Total ..	21,518	19,928

* This figure was wrongly shown as Rs. 40,82,538 in the report for 1929-30.

Discipline.

Executions.

Undertrial prisoners.

Civil prisoners.

Releases and Special Remissions.

Receipts and Expenditure.

General.

Administrations.

Documents registered and fees realised.

Further details will be found in Appendices XIV and XV.

Receipts.

The receipts of the department were Rs. 2,80,032 against Rs. 2,84,848 in the preceding year as shown in the following statement:—

<i>Stamps.—</i>				Rs.
Court fee stamps	...	..	..	1,95,801
Fines and penalties	..	...	..	25
Non-judicial stamps	..	..	..	59,163
Plain paper	..	..	..	5,114
			Total	2,60,103

<i>Registration.—</i>				Rs.
Copying fees	..	..	..	387
Registration fees	..	..	..	19,394
Other petty receipts	..	..	..	147
			Total	19,928

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the department during the year was as under:—

				Rs.
Establishment	..	..	..	5,627
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	309
Contingencies (special)	..	..	..	11,883
Contingencies (ordinary)	..	..	..	1,432
			Total	19,251

Municipalities.

There are municipalities in the city of Jodhpur and the towns of Pali, Balotra, Phalodi, Didwana and Nagour. All of them have a majority of non-official members, nominated by the Mehkma Khas out of panels recommended by the principal communities.

Jodhpur Municipality—Population 94,736—The Jodhpur municipality looks after sanitation, water supply, lighting and construction of buildings.

Constitution.

The Board consisted of 18 members, including the president, as in the preceding year. 12 were nominated members and the rest ex-officio members. There were sub-committees for building, finance, encroachment, and sanitation.

Appeals and cases dealt with by the Board.

The Board met 21 times and decided 150 cases out of 268 against 119 out of 189 in the preceding year.

The year opened with a balance of 167 cases. 1,533 cases were instituted during the year. Out of 1,700 cases, 1,352 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 348 cases pending at the close of the year.

Cases dealt with by sub-committees and the secretary.

There were 197 hackney carriages licensed and controlled by the municipality against 161 of the last year. Of these, 14 were first class, 41 second class, and 142 third class carriages.

Hackney carriages.

The number of road lights increased from 828 to 836. With a view to give greater facilities for the supply of water to the public, new taps were provided at four important places in the Sardarpura area, and two in the city. During the summer of 1930, when there was scarcity of water, the public works department supplied filtered water for the city from the filtration tank newly installed near Fatehsagar.

Lighting and water supply.

Owing to financial stringency the proposal for the removal of street sweepings to the dumping ground could not be taken up, and the old practice of burying them in deserted stone quarries had to be continued.

Conservancy.

The number of deaths during the year under report was 1,989, against 2,255 in 1929-30.

Vital Statistics.

No accurate figures are available for births. New rules for the registration of births and deaths have been proposed by the board.

Receipts were Rs. 20,393 while expenditure was Rs. 1,67,896 against Rs. 20,063 and Rs. 1,58,991 respectively in the preceding year. Nearly the whole of the expenditure is met out of the revenues of the State.

Receipts and expenditure.

103 cases under section 26 of the Marwar Police Act were tried by the secretary as a third class magistrate.

Miscellaneous.

Pali municipality—Established 1908—population 10,974.—This municipality looks after sanitation and the construction of houses.

The board consisted of 21 members of whom 19 were non-officials nominated by the Darbar. The sub-assistant surgeon in-charge of the dispensary was an ex-officio member and the hakim of the district was the president.

The year commenced with 65 cases in hand and 237 were instituted during the year. Of the total of 302 cases, 250 cases were disposed of leaving 52 cases at the close of the year. Institutions and disposals during the preceding year were 342 and 375 cases respectively.

Cases instituted and disposed of.

Receipts from municipal taxes, fines, etc., were Rs. 425 while the board's expenditure was Rs. 4,557 against Rs. 511 and Rs. 3,914 respectively during the preceding year. The expenditure is almost entirely borne by the State.

Receipts and expenditure.

Balotra municipality—Established 1915—population 5,601.—The board consisted of 8 non-official members nominated by the Darbar with the hakim of the district as president.

The municipality looks after sanitation, lighting and construction work.

Institution and disposal
of cases.

14 cases were pending from the preceding year. 43 new cases were instituted. Disposals were 30 leaving a balance of 27 cases at the close of the year.

Institutions and disposals during the preceding year were 39 and 36 cases respectively.

Receipts and expendi-
ture.

A terminal tax is levied on all imports at the rate of a pice per maund, and makes the municipality self-supporting. Receipts were Rs. 6,458, while expenditure was Rs. 2,917 against 4,744 and Rs. 2,518 respectively in the preceding year. The municipality had a sum of Rs. 35,674/13/1 at its credit at the end of the year.

Phalodi municipality—Established 1915—population 14,982.—The board consisted of 12 nominated members with the hakim as president.

The municipality looks after sanitation, lighting and construction work.

Institution and disposal
of cases.

137 cases were pending from the preceding year and 186 cases were instituted during the year, while the disposals were 185 leaving a closing balance of 138 cases. The total institutions and disposals during the preceding year were 258 and 182 cases respectively.

Receipts and expendi-
ture.

Receipts for the year were Rs. 12,996 while the expenditure was Rs. 7,776 against Rs. 9,792 and Rs. 7,122 respectively in the preceding year. A terminal tax of 6 pies per maund is levied on all imports, only stone and state goods being exempted. The municipality is self-supporting.

The municipality had a sum of Rs. 49,046/13/7 at its credit at the end of the year.

Didwana municipality—Established 1920—population 8,443.—The board consisted of 14 members of whom 12 were non-officials, while the sub-assistant surgeon incharge of the dispensary and the customs daroga were ex-officio members, with the hakim of the district as president.

The municipality looks after construction and sanitation work.

Institution and disposal
of cases.

One case was pending from the last year. Two cases were instituted and one disposed of during the year leaving a closing balance of two cases. Institutions and disposals during the preceding year were six and five cases respectively.

Receipts and expendi-
ture.

Receipts for the year were Rs. 2,308 while expenditure was Rs. 2,267 against Rs. 3,800 and Rs. 1,978 respectively in the previous year. A terminal tax of 6 pies per maund is levied on all imports with the exception of stone, cement, khaddi, lime, coal and ashes, the municipality being thus self-supporting. The municipality had a balance of Rs. 11,719/13/3 at its credit at the end of the year.

Nagour municipality—Established 1917—population 13,837.—The board consisted of 12 nominated members with the hakim as president of the board. The municipality looks after sanitation, lighting and construction work.

12 cases were pending at the commencement of the year and 34 cases were instituted during the year, while the disposals were 41 cases, leaving five cases pending disposal at the close of the year. The institutions and disposals during the preceding year were 34 and 31 cases respectively.

Institution and disposal
of cases.

Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5,782 while expenditure was Rs. 5,603 against Rs. 4,523 and Rs. 4,697 respectively in the previous year.

Receipts and expendi-
ture.

A terminal tax of 3 pies per maund is levied on all imports, the income from which makes the municipality self-supporting.

The funds at the credit of the municipality were Rs. 5,214/15/11 at the end of the year.

There were arrangements for sanitation in the towns of Sojat, Merta, Bhinmal and Bali, funds being provided almost entirely by the Darbar.

Sanitary arrangements
in other towns.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Owing to the inadequacy of the monsoon in the months of October and November, 1930, the area brought under the rabi crops was below normal. The chief features of the year's monsoon were its late advent, viz., not till the second week of August, after which there was heavy rain till the end of the month, and its early cessation, viz., in the first week of September. The total rainfall was in general above the average and well distributed and enabled cultivators to reap a satisfactory kharif harvest.

Season and crops.

The prices of food grains had a tendency to fall, as compared with those of the previous year. The decline was due to general economic conditions and was not confined to the Jodhpur State.

Prices of food grains.

At the beginning of the year wheat and bajra were sold respectively at nine seers twelve chataks and ten seers six chataks to the rupee. At the close of the year the respective prices were thirteen seers five chataks and thirteen seers ten chataks.

The continuous fall in prices tended to cause a drop in the wages of skilled as well as unskilled labour.

Wages

Mines and Industries.

The department during the year 1930-31 was under the control of Mr. Ram Dayal, Superintendent.

Administration.

Receipts were Rs. 1,40,693/- against Rs. 1,08,317/- in the preceding year. The main factors contributing to the increase are—(1) the reconversion of the customs export duty on lime and stone into mining royalty; (2) the assumption of control over winegal rights in jagir areas (this control has not yet been fully assumed); (3) the increase of rent from royalty on stone produced in the

Receipts.

Recoveries.

The following figures show the arrears, current demand of contract money, actual recoveries and the balance remaining unrecovered at the end of the year:—

Old outstandings on October 1, 1930.	Demand during the year 1930-31.	Recoveries during the year.			Amount written off or reduced owing to cancellation of contract.	Balance of total out-standings on October 1, 1931.
		Against arrears.	Against current demand.	Total.		
Rs. 22,063	Rs. 43,534	Rs. 241	Rs. 38,134	38,375	Rs. 7,363	Rs. 19,859

Expenditure.

The expenditure on the administration of the department fell from Rs. 11,093/- in the preceding year to Rs. 10,656/-.

Minerals.—The annual output of various minerals as well as the number of persons employed as compared with the parallel figures of last year is given in the subjoined statement:—

	Output.				Average number of persons daily employed							
	Quantity in tons.		Value in rupees at site of production.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Wolfram	7 tons 15 cwt	3 tons 13 cwt	3,600	1,800	12	6	10	5	6	4	28	15
Stone	90,000	95,000	50,000	53,000	380	380	70	80	80	82	530	542
Lime stone & kankar ..	18,000	18,000 tons	54,000	54,000	300	300	100	100	50	50	450	450
Gypsum	16,000	17,000	41,000	43,500	80	84	..	..	30	31	110	115
Fuller's earth ..	1,400	1,286	35,000	15,400	60	50	10	6	10	4	80	60
Marble	4,350	3,963	16,300	1,42,500	250	220	..	..	90	70	340	290

Wolfram.

The decrease in output was on account of the dullness of the market.

Stone.

A new system of separating rent and royalty was introduced and has proved both effective and remunerative.

The control and income of stone quarries of the Siwana district were transferred to the forest department and those of Sudwar and Nawa to the land revenue department.

✓ No stone quarries in jagir areas have so far been taken under State control.

Gypsum.

There are deposits of gypsum at Bhadwasi in Nagour district and at Kawas in Barmer district. The former is leased on an old standing contract on a lumpsum basis while at Kawas royalty is paid on production.

Fuller's earth.

A lease for the working of Fuller's earth mines at Kapurdi and Alam-Sa in the Barmer district was given during the year on a royalty basis for ten years the rate of royalty being fixed on a sliding scale. The contractor has to improve the mines by constructing at his own expense construction work.

Utarlai station to the mines and to dig a permanent water reservoir near the mines.

The fall in the output of marble was due to the decrease in demand owing to the depressed economic conditions prevailing during the year. Marble.

98 tons of marble were sent to the Gwalior State free of royalty.

With a view to improve the working of the mines the quarrymen were encouraged to purchase small lifting machines and to instal frame saws and lathes. For this purpose the State advanced loans at a favourable rate of interest.

Lime-making is one of the growing industries in the State. Limestone.

The terms of the lease of the Gotan limestone quarries were amended during the year and royalty on a sliding scale has been fixed.

Lime contracts in some of the jagir villages were also given by the State.

Galena, graphite, manganese and soapstone are found in the State but cannot be worked profitably under present conditions. Other minerals.

A prospecting license for mica was given to Mohamed Fazal of Ajmer, but owing to the quality being inferior the licensee has surrendered the lease.

A lease for working silenite found in the Barmer district was given on a royalty basis which yielded Rs. 200/-.

A specimen of petroliferous limestone found in the Nagour district has been sent to the Government geological department and the result is awaited.

Industries.—Locally manufactured articles, such as marble-ware of Makrana, lacquered articles of Bagri, ivory articles of Merta and Pipar, tied and dyed silk cloth of Jodhpur and printed cloth of Pipar are sold through the department. The demand is encouraging. Some of these articles were sent to the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition by way of advertisement. Samples were sent free of cost to the Maharana Sahib of Dharampur to be kept in the State museum.

Receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Revenue..	..	..	..	Rs.	1,324
Expenditure	..	..	..	Rs.	1,249

A State loan of Rs. 3,000/- was advanced at a low rate of interest to help the hand loom factory of Borawar.

The names of mills and factories in the State are shown in Appendix XX. Mills and factories.

Press & Stationery Department.

The department throughout the year 1930-31 was in charge of Mr. Harnam Singh Chadha, as superintendent, with the exception of a brief period when the assistant manager, Mr. Chain Puri, officiated during the former's absence on leave. Administration.

The plan to alter and enlarge the present premises was postponed owing to financial stringency, but it is hoped that conditions will soon permit of these proposals being carried out as the present accommodation is unsatisfactory. Buildings.

Business.

The volume of work done by the press during the year 1930-31 was much more than in previous years. Its quality was also of a much higher standard.

The press has now taken over all the printing work of the Jodhpur railway.

Average number of employees.

The daily average number of persons employed was 117 against 132 in the preceding year.

Equipment.

One paper cutting machine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,500/-.

Accidents

There was only one minor accident during the year.

Marwar Gazette.

The number of subscribers to the Marwar Gazette rose from 527 in 1929-30 to 552 in the year under review. The receipts on account of sale of the gazette and advertising charges increased from Rs. 3,881/- to Rs. 4,240/-

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of the press and stationery department during the year were Rs. 62,906/-, while the expenditure was Rs. 57,138/-, the net surplus receipts being Rs. 5,769/- as shown in the sub-joined table:-

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Printing receipts ..	53,736	Establishment charges ..	44,712
Stationery receipts ..	2,538	Travelling allowance ..	115
Sale of gazette ..	4,240	Contingencies ordinary ..	7,945
Other petty receipts ..	82	<i>Contg. special.</i>	
Sale of old materials ..	43	Gazette ..	1,802
Outstanding invoices ..	2,267	Liveries ..	74
		Furniture ..	70
		Books ..	29
		Losses on stores ..	67
		Outstanding invoices for last year recovered this year ..	2,325
		Net Surplus ..	5,769
	Rs. 62,906		Rs. 62,906

Forest Department.**Administration.**

Mr. Chater Bhuj Gehlot was in charge of the department until April 30, 1931 when he retired and Mr. Suganchand Kothari was appointed in his place. The latter held charge until the end of the year.

General remarks.

The inadequate monsoon of 1930 affected the progress of natural and artificial regeneration but towards the close of the year favourable conditions were reestablished owing to the plentiful rainfall of 1931.

The area under the control of the forest department was practically the same as in the previous year, its classification being as follows:—

Area and classification.

	Protected (square miles).	Unclassed (square miles).	Total (square miles).
Khalsa	289.9	36.7	326.6
Jagir	114.1	11.0	125.1
			451.7 Sq. Miles.

New pillars were constructed to demarcate the Jalore and Jaswantpura forests.

Demarcation.

The area exploited through contractors was just under 6,000 acres as compared with 10,699 in the previous year. This decrease is due to the general trade depression. The receipts per acre remained steady at Rs. 6 per acre against Rs. 6-2-0 per acre in the preceding year.

Exploitation.

The total number of forest offences during the year was 463 as against 524 in 1929-30, 8 cases were challaned in the judicial courts, of which 4 ended in conviction, the balance remaining undisposed of. 455 cases were compounded departmentally.

Forest offences.

As pasturage outside the reserved forest was scanty, grazing was allowed liberally as a measure of relief to cultivators and pastoralists. The number of cattle and sheep admitted for grazing in the different forests was 64,000.

Grazing.

Four cases of incendiarism took place in the year, the area burnt being 360 acres. The result compares favourably with that of the previous year during which the area burnt was 1,675 acres.

Protection.

The comparative revenue and expenditure figures are given below:—

Financial results.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	94,202	1,02,831
1930-31	93,411	83,282
		65,512 forest.
		17,770 arboriculture.

The revenue has remained more or less stationary but expenditure fell by about 19 per cent. as a result of retrenchment of staff and the cessation of all unessential activities. Considering that this result was achieved along with the introduction of incremental scales of pay for all ranks of the establishment, the results may be scribed as satisfactory.

Arboriculture.

Planting operations along the roads round the city of Jodhpur were continued usly and fresh plants were sown in large numbers on the Chittar hill mber of plants watered during the year was 8,244 against 4,483 in ivious year.

Jagir forests.

The comparative revenue and expenditure figures are given in the following table:—

Year.			Revenue.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	
1929-30	..	..	8,244	3,238
1930-31	..	..	8,263	3,267

The commission received by the Darbar for the management of jagir forests falls short of the expenditure incurred by the Darbar on them. The revision of the settlement of such forests is under consideration.

Public Works Department,

Administration.

Mr. S. G. Edgar, superintending engineer, was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Mr. F. F. Fergusson was appointed executive engineer with effect from November 14, 1930.

Revenue and expenditure.

The total revenue and expenditure of the department during the year were as follows:—

Sub-department.				Receipts.	Expenditure.
				Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue receipts and expenditure—					
(1) Aerodrome	..	..	..	2,532	..
(2) Irrigation	..	..	..	33,266	..
(3) Rent of buildings	..	..	..	14,299	..
(4) Sale of buildings	..	..	..	24,500	..
Sub-division.					
(5) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	5,661	..
				80,258	..
(1) Establishment—					
(i) Permanent	..	..	..	..	1,71,847
(ii) Temporary	..	..	..	..	2,215
(2) Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	23,802
(3) Special contingencies	..	..	..	..	49,090
(4) Ordinary	..	..	..	..	15,221
(5) Repairs—					
(i) Buildings	..	..	..	..	2,01,966
(ii) Communications	..	..	..	..	1,28,5
(iii) Irrigation	..	..	..	..	47,6
(iv) Water supply	..	..	..	..	ere

				Receipts.	Expenditure.
				Rs.	Rs.
(6) Stores miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	7,162
Total ..				80,258	7,17,629
(b) Gardens—					
Miscellaneous receipts ..	..	..	2,093	..	
(1) Establishment ..	..	..	..	19,362	
(2) Travelling allowance..	..	..	..	906	
(3) Special contingencies..	..	..	..	86	
(4) Ordinary „ ..	..	..	..	544	
(5) Maintenance of gardens ..	..	..	..	64,650	
Total ..				2,093	85,548
(c) Zoo—					
Miscellaneous receipts..	..	..	650	..	
(1) Establishment ..	..	..	..	714	
(2) Special contingencies ..	..	..	..	167	
(3) Ordinary „ ..	..	..	..	52	
(4) Maintenance Zoo ..	..	..	..	7,658	
Total ..				650	8,591
(d) Water Works—					
(1) Recoverable works-private ..	..	..	3,069	..	
(2) Recoverable works-State ..	..	..	20,605	..	
(3) Water supplied to the public ..	..	..	10,574	..	
(4) Water supplied to State departments ..	..	..	36,636	..	
Total ..				70,884	..
(1) Establishment ..	..	..	..	9,835	
(2) Recoverable works-private ..	..	..	..	3,463	
(3) Recoverable works-State ..	..	..	..	18,125	
(4) Reservoir supply maintenance ..	..	..	..	21,631	
Total ..				70,884	53,054
Gross totals ..				1,53,885	8,64,822

			Receipts.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
II. Capital expenditure —				
(1) Building.—				
(i) New Palace	..	..	6,14,170	..
(ii) New Hospital	..	..	6,78,272	..
(iii) General works	..	..	3,25,768	16,18,210
(2) Communications	..	..	..	46,394
(3) Irrigation	..	..	..	12,851
(4) Water supply	..	..	..	67,336
(5) Water works	..	..	..	37,561
(6) Gardens	..	..	..	6,008
Total			..	17,88,360

The following is a brief review of works done and items of interest:—

(a) *Buildings*—

- (1) The total capital expenditure on the New Palace upto the end of the year 1930-31 was Rs. 17,10,547.
- (2) The New Hospital has cost Rs. 7,94,289 upto the close of the year 1930-31. This will be completed during the current year.
- (3) The aerodrome was further developed during the year. A hanger and a flying club building were started and a building for the use of the Indian States Air Service was constructed. The total number of aeroplanes that used the aerodrome during the year was 246 compared with 99 during the previous year.
- (4) The building of the State hotel was proceeded with and was practically completed during the year. The sanitary installation with modern sanitary conveniences and a filtered sterilized water supply were carried out departmentally. The electrical installation was carried out by the State electrical department.
- (5) The new premises for the Western Indian State Motors were commenced and have subsequently been completed.
- (6) A second grass polo-ground, work on which was stopped in the year owing to scarcity of water, was completed the rains.
- (7) The construction of a primary school at Bali was completed cost of Rs. 21,554.

(8) Owing to financial stringency the ordinary programme of works was practically held in abeyance, only urgent works being taken up.

(b) *Communications*—

- (1) About 3 miles of the Jodhpur environ roads were treated with anti-dust preparation.
- (2) The construction of the Jalore road was taken in hand during the year.
- (3) In the course of the year 233 miles of 'Kutchha' district roads were developed and made motorable.
- (4) In the absence of funds no large road construction programme was possible, but considerable improvements of a minor nature were made to existing roads.
- (5) The length of metalled roads in the State at the close of the year was 272·51 miles as compared to 271·71 miles in 1929-30.
- (6) The motor service monopoly contracts yielded a revenue of Rs. 56,068 as against Rs. 56,101 in 1929-30.

(c) *Irrigation*—

- (1) In accordance with the award of Mr. L. B. Spilsbury, I. S. E. Superintendent Engineer, Ajmer, who acted as arbitrator between the Jodhpur Sirohi States in the Amalia boundary and water rights dispute, boundary pillars and a bifurcation dam on the nulla were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,248 contributed equally by the two States.
- (2) The total area irrigated during the year from the various reservoirs was 15,554 bighas yielding in revenue Rs. 28,248. The figures of recent years are as follows:—

	Area bighas.	Revenue, Rs.
1924-25 ..	36,382	71,243
1925-26 ..	4,277	4,725
1926-27 ..	60,461	1,33,988
1927-28 ..	78,036	1,81,981
1928-29 ..	62,818	1,04,536
1929-30 ..	57,125	1,35,608
1930-31 ..	15,554	28,248

poor results of 1930-31 are due to the fact that the rains of 1929-30 were below the average and the reservoirs were consequently very low. The rains for 1931-32 are much better as the last monsoon was good except at the Jalore reservoir.

(d) Water supply and drainage—

- (1) The improvements to the Kailana supply reservoir canals begun in 1929-30 were completed and the usefulness of the work done was proved in the rains of August and September 1931 when the reservoir filled up rapidly.
- (2) Many improvements were made in the Jodhpur storage supply tanks and feeder canal system, chief among which was the restoration of the breached bundh at Zinja Beri. Four of the larger city tanks were also drained and cleaned the first time for many years.
- (3) The low level of the wells in Jodhpur city and environs also afforded an opportunity of cleaning and repairing them. Thirty-five wells and 10 *baories* were dealt with.

(e) Water works—

- (1) The Water Works department, which deals with the distribution of the water supply of Jodhpur, was transferred from the control of the Electrical Department to the P.W.D. with effect from April 1931.
- (2) During the year under report 16.09 inches of rain fell in Jodhpur and the level of the supply reservoirs is much more satisfactory than last year.
- (3) A filter to deal with the water of the Gulabsagar and Fatehsagar tanks in the Jodhpur city was constructed and public supply taps were installed in that area.
- (4) The Development Department which previously existed as a separate department was transferred to the P.W.D. in September 1931 and formed into a sub-division of that department under an Assistant Engineer.

Electrical Department.

Administration.

The Electrical department during the year 1930-31 was in charge of Mr. C. H. Wilson, electrical engineer, assisted by Mr. Ali, assistant engineer.

The Water Works Sub-Department, which previously was another department, was transferred to the control of the Public Works Department during the year. This change was made for administrative convenience.

Capital works.

Owing to financial stringency the budget of the department for was considerably curtailed and capital works amounting to Rs. 1,78,00

61, 1,28,5 47,6

could be sanctioned. Subsequently, further economy was made and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,26,365/- as follows:—

Capital Expenditure—

						Rs.
1. Electrical section	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,493
2. Mechanical	..	..	..	..	..	741
3. Ice and aerated water factory	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Waterworks section	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Telephone section	..	..	..	..	..	12,528
6. Conservancy and dumping ground	..	..	..	..	..	1,603
						<u>1,26,365</u>

The following is an abstract of the revenue and expenditure figures for the year. The expenditure figures include all recoverable works expenditure finally debitable either to maintenance or capital:—

Revenue and Maintenance Account.

					Revenue.	Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.
1. Electrical section	...	...	..	..	6,05,806	3,76,403
2. Mechanical section	..	..	..	..	37,876	39,272
3. Ice & aerated water factory	..	..	..	..	41,858	24,501
4. Telephone section	..	..	..	..	26,328	22,026
5. Conservancy and dumping ground	..	..	..	..	12,659	40,344
6. Stores	..	..	..	..	2,807	11,340
7. General charges	..	..	..	..	..	92,781
					<u>7,27,334</u>	<u>6,06,667</u>

The above figures do not really reflect the working results of the department, as they do not take into consideration unrealised earnings. The actual financial results of the department are shown in *pro-forma* accounts of which the following figures are preliminary abstract. (The final *pro-forma* accounts have not yet been passed).

					1930-31.	
					Profit.	Loss.
					Rs.	Rs.
1. ELECTRICAL SECTION—						
(i) Production	..	..	..	..	56,985	
(ii) Installations	..	..	..	..	1,853	
(iii) Pumping	..	..	..	..	..	1,654
MECHANICAL SECTION—					..	12,478
Ice and Aerated Water Factory	..	..	..	..	5,477	
					<u>64,315</u>	<u>14,132</u>

These figures show that the department made a net profit of Rs. 50,183 the year.

Development Department.

Administration.

The department was created in 1929 for the purpose of developing the environs of Jodhpur and controlling building operations. It has recently been placed under the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., as a sub-department. Previously it existed as a separate department in charge of Mr. G. E. R. Weatherdon who has now retired from the Darbar service. Since the transfer to the P. W. D. the officer in immediate charge, as development officer, is Mr. Mohammed Hanif, Assistant Engineer.

Work done.

During the year under review the plans formulated during the previous year in connection with the development of residential sites were proceeded with and other areas were taken under reclamation and development. These schemes have proved very popular and there has been a great demand for building sites. The development schemes have been further implemented by the introduction of a scheme under which advances are made to State servants to enable them to buy land and build houses in the reclaimed areas. This concession has been much appreciated and has resulted in increased building activity.

Receipts and expenditure.

The receipts of the department during 1930-31 were Rs. 62,517/- while the expenditure on development works and establishment was Rs. 40,727/-.

Patta cases.

There were 256 patta cases pending at the beginning of the year while 223 cases arose during the year. The number of cases disposed of were 175 leaving a balance of 304 undisposed of cases at the end of the year.

There has been considerable difficulty in dealing with patta cases particularly old cases of which there was a large accumulation when the department came into existence. Considerable progress has now been made towards clearing these old arrears and the next year's report will, it is hoped, show improved figures.

State Garage.

Number of cars.

The total number of cars in the Garage during the year was 104 as against 101 last year.

Purchase and sales.

Six cars were purchased during the year while three cars were struck off.

General.

The average number of vehicles on duty per day was 38 cars and 9 lorries.

The total cost of repairs to cars for the year was Rs. 48,013/- giving an average of Rs. 153/- per vehicle on duty.

Jodhpur Railway.

Mr. J. W. Gordon, O. B. E., was the manager throughout the year.

Manager.

The total mileage of the railway was 752.81 against 733 in the preceding year.

Railway mileage.

The following statement gives the financial results of the railway as compared with those of 1929—30:—

Financial results.

Description.	1929—30.	1930—31.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total capital outlay including suspense on open line	3,92,57,305	3,94,42,674
2. Gross earnings	70,04,289	71,66,819
3. Gross earnings per train mile	5.43	5.60
4. Working expenses	43,96,419	39,04,912
5. Working expenses per train mile	3.41	3.05
6. Net earnings	26,07,870	32,61,907
7. Percentage of total working expenses to gross earnings	62.77	54.49
8. Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspense on open line	6.64	8.27

The following was the rolling stock owned by the railway:—

Equipment.

Description.	1929—30.	1930—31.
	Nos.	Nos.
1. Locomotives	108	108
2. Passenger carriages	230	231
3. Other passenger vehicles	63	90
4. Goods stock	2,631	2,604

The table below shows the number of passengers carried and the coaching earnings during the year under report:—

Passenger traffic.

Description.	1929—30.	1930—31.
Number of passengers carried	2,353,242	2,209,344
Passenger miles	115,301,070	110,138,630
Average journey	49.00	49.85
Rate charged per passenger	Rs. 25,08,905	Rs. 23,58,375
Rate charged per passenger per mile	Pies. 4.18	Pies. 4.11
Coaching earnings	Rs. 29,02,434	Rs. 26,95,511

Goods traffic.

The tonnage of goods carried and the earnings from goods traffic are as under:—

Description.	1929—30.	1930—31.
	Tons.	Tons.
1. Number of tons carried	872,032	862,246
	Miles.	Miles.
2. Net ton miles	99,709,585	103,556,452
	Rs.	Rs.
3. Earnings from tonnage carried	37,50,764	41,28,163
	Pies.	Pies.
4. Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile ..	7.22	7.65
	Rs.	Rs.
5. Total goods earnings	37,62,732	41,39,328

Train miles.

In the subjoined statement are given the train miles for the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

Description.	1929—30.	1930—31.
1. Passenger	351,160	332,974
2. Mixed	609,455	657,296
3. Goods	279,027	258,312
4. Departmental	50,360	31,015
Total	1,290,002	1,279,597

The decrease in passenger train miles is mainly due to (1) the conversion of 1 UP passenger train from Merta Road to Jodhpur into a mixed train and (2) fewer special trains conveying Indian Princes and marriage parties.

The increase under mixed train miles was the result of the conversion of 1 UP passenger train above referred to and the running of extra mixed trains on account of the opening of the Jalore-Marwar Bhinmal and Marwar Bhinmal-Raniwara sections from May 1, 1930 and March 1, 1931 respectively.

The reduction in goods train services resulted in a decrease in goods train miles.

The decrease in departmental train miles was due to the running of fewer ballast trains.

Expenditure.

Details of capital expenditure are as under:—

Heads.	1929—30.	1930—31.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Structural engineering works	8,95,362	2,03,984
2. Equipment	39,333	
3. Rolling stock	96,811	11,100
4. General charges		
5. Collieries		8,500
6. Miscellaneous		7,600
Total	10,31,506	2,19,584

Rs. 2,621 against Rs. 2,069 in the preceding year were paid in compensation claims. Compensation claims.

The subjoined statement gives the total number of employees on the railway:— Staff.

Particulars.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Europeans	31		31	
2. Anglo-Indians	23		23	
3. Indians	7,464		6,857	
Total .. .	7,518	28,09,629	6,911	27,93,777

The decrease in cost was mainly due to:—

- (1) The abolition of the crew system.
- (2) The employment of fewer labourers for repairs to rolling stock consequent on improved working conditions.
- (3) Reduction on account of the financial stringency and fall in traffic.

Bheempura and the following stations on the Marwar Bhinmal-Raniwara section of the Samdari-Raniwara line were opened during the year for goods and coaching traffic:— Stations.

Marwar Kori.

Malwara.

Raniwara.

There were no important accidents or floods. Accidents and floods.

The following works were carried out:— Lines under construction.

- (1) The Marwar Bhinmal-Raniwara extension (19-81 miles) was opened to all traffic on March 1, 1931.

The earthwork for the Sanvrad Ladnu-Sujangarh realignment was completed.

With a view to meet the impending fall in earnings the reduction of expenditure was the chief problem. Certain general measures were taken in this connection. Financial stringency.

The Senior Government Inspector of Railways circle no. 4 inspected the railway in March 1931. Inspection.

Customs.

Receipts.

Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 20,12,109 against Rs. 22,47,542 last year showing a decrease of Rs. 2,35,433/- or about 9 % over the last year's figure of income. The decrease was due to a variety of factors, for example, the general fall in prices, trade depression, the low purchasing capacity of the people and the political upheaval in India. The transfer to the mining department of the income realised from exports of minerals accounts for a partial reduction in the revenue previously shown under this department.

Imports.

The total receipts from imports were Rs. 15,86,669/- against Rs. 16,30,321/- in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 43,652/- or about 3 %. The items of import contributing more than Rs. 10,000/- in excess of the figures of the previous year were cotton seeds and jaggery. The items, which showed a fall in receipts of more than Rs. 10,000/- compared with figures of the preceding year, were manihari, tobacco and silver.

Exports.

Receipts from exports were Rs. 3,33,638/- against Rs. 5,51,358/- in the preceding year giving a decrease of about two lacs of rupees or 36 %. The only item of export which showed an appreciable increase was wool. On the other hand, there was a fall of more than Rs. 10,000/- in each case under animals, *ghee*, seeds and minerals. The embargo on the export of grain and fodder was removed in September, 1931.

Expenditure.

The subjoined table gives the details of the expenditure during the year as compared with that in the preceding year.

H e a d s .	1929-30	1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of collection	2,48,601	2,48,587
Rebates	5,270	8,912
Refunds	11,201	13,394
Total ..	2,65,072	2,70,893

Tariff changes.

The principal changes in the customs tariff during the year were as follows:-

(1) An imposition of import duty of Rs. 1/14/- per maund on crushed *kachha haldi*.

(2) An imposition of export duty of -/4/- per maund of Anwal bark.

Further details will be found in appendix XXIII.

Excise and Salt Department.

EXCISE.

Muhta Sumer Chand was excise superintendent throughout the year. Staff.
Under him there was one assistant superintendent, 11 inspectors and 10 sub-inspectors of excise and salt.

During the year 241 retail licenses were issued as compared with 242 in 1929-30. The total consumption of liquor aggregated 3,77,868 bottles as against 4,24,951 bottles in the preceding year. Unfavourable agricultural and economic conditions as well as a growing disinclination on the part of certain castes to drink liquor or to drink it in excess are the main causes of the fall in consumption. Country liquor.

Three licenses for the retail vend of foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor and 14 for the import, possession and sale of rectified, methylated and denatured spirits were issued on payment of the prescribed fees of Rs. 50 and Rs. 5 respectively. Two licenses were also issued for the import and the vend of foreign liquor as a drug for use in medical prescriptions. Foreign liquor.

The excise duty on opium was raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per maund during the year, though the import duty remained the same, viz., Rs. 200 per maund. Opium.

The total number of wholesale and retail licenses issued was 23 and 404 respectively in place of 23 and 410 respectively last year. 350 maunds 24 seers and 8½ chs. of raw opium were withdrawn from the bonded warehouses at Jodhpur and Pali on payment of duty as against 622 maunds 22 seers and 7½ chs. withdrawn during the preceding year. The decrease in the consumption of opium is mainly the result of exceptionally large withdrawals from warehouses in 1929-30 consequent on an increase in duty with effect from October 1, 1930.

70 licenses were issued for the retail vend of hemp-drugs against 67 licenses in 1929-30. Comparative figures of consumption are as follows:— Hempdrugs.

	1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Maunds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Bhang ..	251	17	0	275	32	10
.. ..	14	23	11	7	30	2
.. ..	7	12	5	6	4	10

figure wrongly shown as 5 maunds in the report for 1929-30.

fall in the consumption of Ganja continues. It is mainly due to a large fall in the retail price of this drug in 1929-30.

Receipts.

The net receipts of the department were Rs. 7,24,239-7-0 against Rs. 8,46,766-10-6 in the preceding year as detailed below:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
1. Country liquor—						
License fees	..	..	..	44,718	12	6
Old claims	..	..	..	232	8	0
Stillhead duty	..	..	..	2,75,219	15	0
2. Foreign liquor—						
Import duty	..	..	..	4,117	8	9
License fees	..	..	..	155	0	0
3. Opium—						
Excise duty	..	..	..	2,36,904	12	6
Import duty	..	..	..	69,937	3	6
License fees	..	..	..	69,655	9	0
4. Hempdrugs—						
Excise duty	..	..	..	16,108	13	0
License fees	..	..	..	5,498	12	0
5. Miscellaneous—						
Fines, fees & confiscations	..	..	..	696	4	3
Other petty receipts	..	..	..	994	4	6
Total	..	..	..	7,24,239	7	0

Reasons for the decreased receipts have already been given under the different heads.

Breach of the excise law and rules.

The following table gives details of cases of breach of the excise law and rules:—

Particulars	Liquor.	Hempdrugs.	Opium and dangerous drugs.	Total.
Cases pending on October 1, 1930	11	1	9	21
Instituted during the year	51	8	30	89
Total	62	9	48	119
Disposed of during the year	48	7	36	91
Balance at the close of the year	14	2	12	28

The increase in the number of excise offences detected is satisfactory as there are still too many breaches of the rules.

SALT.

Duty-free salt.

A contract for the disposal of duty-free salt for the year ending 30, 1931, was held by Messrs. Ganga Bux Gulabrai on their minimum purchase of 2,30,000 maunds of salt and undertaking wholesale and retail rates tendered for each of the 87 depots.

The rate of duty on salt imposed by the Darbar remains Rs. 1-4 per maund.

Khara saltpetre and saji.

Licenses for the manufacture of *khara* and saltpetre were auctioned and given to the highest bidders. There was no b

19 September 1931
28,5
47,6
6

Net receipts were Rs. 4,51,332-12-6 against Rs. 5,81,987-1-6 in the preceding year as detailed below:—

	1930-31.			1929-30.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty	2,72,536	3	3	3,09,100	0	0
Fines & confiscations	70	12	9	107	13	0
Khara	2,826	4	0	2,582	15	6
Old claims	87	8	0	56	0	0
Royalty	1,54,705	4	0	2,68,621	6	6
Sale proceeds of salt	19,530	8	9	547	6	9
Saltpetre	1,492	15	0	923	4	6
Other petty receipts	83	4	9	48	3	3
Total ..	4,51,332	12	6	5,81,987	1	6

The decrease was chiefly due to smaller receipts under royalty consequent on reduced sales of Government salt from Sambhar sources.

One case of the breach of salt rules was pending at the beginning of the year, while three were instituted during the year. Three cases were disposed of leaving one case pending at the close of the year.

Breach of the salt rules.

As shown below the cost of the excise and salt departments combined was Rs. 74,860-10-3 against Rs. 74,408-0-9 in the preceding year:—

Excise & Salt expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	57,983	0	3
Travelling allowances	3,848	0	9
Contingencies (special)	10,415	11	0
Contingencies (ordinary)	2,613	14	3
Total ..	74,860	10	3

Agricultural Department.

Administration.

Rai Sahib Nand Kishor Sharma was in-charge of the department throughout the year.

General.

The agricultural department was brought into being during the course of the year. The principal features of the work done were:—

- (1) The establishment of an agricultural station at Mandore;
- (2) The opening of seed stores at selected centres for distribution of improved varieties of seeds to cultivators;
- (3) Practical demonstration of agricultural implements to cultivators;
- (4) Experiments in sheep breeding.

The Director of Agriculture was, in addition to his normal work, also entrusted with the management of cattle fairs and with anti-locust operations.

Agricultural station at Mandore.

The agricultural station at Mandore has been located at a suitable site $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jodhpur and is within easy reach of wheeled traffic. The soil is a light sandy loam, capable, with manure and irrigation, of producing all crops. The farm has an area of just under 200 acres. About 15 acres were already commanded by a good masonry well, while the rest was waste land. Work commenced in December 1930 with the preliminary operations of levelling and planning a lay-out. Projects for farm buildings, wells, wire fencing, installation of an electric pump, *etc.*, were prepared.

The following quarters were built during the year:—

1. Farm officer's quarters.
2. Farm office;
3. Mechanic's quarters.
4. Cattle shed.
5. Quarters for two fieldmen and eight labourers.
6. Seed store.

The above buildings and two new wells were constructed through the agency of the P. W. D. at a moderate cost of Rs. 27,000.

The new wells have been fitted with iron and wooden persian-wheels and with a *charas*.

The following crops were grown:—

Sugar cane, ground nuts, cotton, lucerne, juar, bajra, m...
gawar and til.

The total area placed under cultivation during the year was ...
Sugarcane and ground-nuts failed. Renewed experiments will be con...
year on smaller areas and it is hoped that groundnuts at least will be...
matised. The chances of sugar-cane becoming a success are, for...
reasons, remote. Cotton is grown in Marwar in large areas and with...
find out the most prolific varieties trials were taken in hand with...
varieties of cotton seeds. Vegetable crops, both *deshi* and ...

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1,
28,5
47,6
6
Expense a

introduced and a sufficient area was prepared for the unalu crop. The electric pump installed on the old well yielded an average water supply of 35,000 gallons per day in eight hours. A net work of pucca water-channels, of a total length of 3,200 ft. has proved useful in eliminating waste of water. The farm staff consists of one farm officer, one mechanic, one farm clerk, one fieldman and ten permanent labourers. Ten pairs of bullocks and two bullock carts make up the whole equipment. Improved implements consisting of ploughs of various designs, cultivators, harrows, *etc.*, have been purchased and are being used. A fairly well equipped workshop is maintained with the necessary tools and implements under a trained mechanic.

Though only three permanent seed-stores were opened, seeds were distributed at six centres (Jodhpur, Bilara, Binjwa, Pali, Bali and Sojat). The principal seeds distributed were wheat and barley, but oats, sarson, arhar, gram, cotton and sanai seeds were also distributed on a small scale. The varieties selected were those which were expected to resist drought and disease better, to mature earlier and to yield a larger out-turn. The total quantity of seed distributed during the year was 1,365 maunds.

The work met with resistance from the local money-lenders, but larger demands from cultivators in the following year show that this branch of activity has an excellent future before it. Local seeds were issued after special treatment and gave better results than ordinary seeds on the market.

Practical demonstrations were given with an iron *arhat*, iron cultivators and iron harrows at Ajwa in pargana Parbatsar.

The cattle fair at Tilwara was a comparative failure owing to the migration of large numbers of cultivators with their cattle from the northern and western parganas of Marwar. The receipts were Rs. 24,815 against Rs. 60,311 in the previous year. The cattle fair at Parbatsar attracted large numbers of the best cattle from Nagour, Merta and elsewhere but owing to economic depression in the Punjab and the United Provinces the number of purchasers was very small. The prices offered were also low. The receipts amounted to Rs. 48,764/4/ against Rs. 88,453/4/ in the previous year. The total expenditure of the two fairs was Rs. 11,645/11/ against Rs. 14,694/- in the previous year.

Seed Stores.

Practical demonstrations.

Fairs.

Grass Farm Department.

Maharaj Sher Singhji was in-charge of the department throughout the year.

The department was in charge of 18 grass preserves convering an area of 14,711 acres.

Administration.

Area.

The receipts and issues of grass during the year were as under:—

Receipts and issues.

Balance in hand from the last year	..	..	..	2,50,059 Mds.
Produce during the year	..	..	..	78,590 ..
			Total	3,28,649 ..
Issued	..	..	..	79,415 ..
Used during process of bailing and transporting	..	..	..	3,613 ..
Used at departmental farms and depots	..	..	..	2,45,631 ..

The table exhibits the financial results:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Balance in the	1,01,017/-	1,16,990
in the retaj	811/-	1,16,463

Receipts and Expenditure.

Jodhpur Mint.

Administration.

The department during the year 1930-31 was in charge of Pt. Mahabir Prasad as Daroga.

12,772½ gold mohars were coined at the Mint during the year under report against 98,023½ in the preceding year.

The decrease is due to the general trade depression.

Revenue.

The revenue realised from different sources was:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Seigniorage of gold mohars	8,044	3	6
(2) Sale of buttons	7	0	0
(3) Mint duty on precious stones	524	7	9
(4) Contract fee for gold and silver lace	3,431	0	0
(5) Miscellaneous	163	7	9
Total	12,170	3	0

as compared with Rs. 25,470/2/6 last year.

Expenditure.

Working expenses were Rs. 3,307/14/- as against Rs. 3,338/2/9 during the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

Finance and Accounts.

Revenue and Expenditure.—In the appendices, which will be found at the end of the report a detailed record is given of the budget and the account figures for the financial year 1930-31.

In a condensed form, these figures are as under:—

Budgets.			RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
			Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
<i>Opening balances:—</i>						
Current account .. .. .	..	..	18,00,004	18,00,004	..	..
Deposit account .. .. .	..	..	7,34,974	7,34,974	..	..
I. Revenue budget .. .. .	..	..	1,44,00,000	1,36,52,443	1,21,89,160	1,12,63,897
(Budget surplus) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	(22,10,840)	(23,88,558)
Surplus ... .. .	..	..	..	..	48,45,808	50,23,526
Total .. .. .	..	..	1,70,34,968	1,62,87,411	1,70,34,968	1,62,87,411
Balance .. .. .	..	..	48,45,808	50,23,526	..	..
II. Debt Head budget .. .. .	..	..	6,00,000	3,73,000	..	..
(Net figures) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance surplus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54,45,808	46,50,526
Total .. .. .	..	..	54,45,808	46,50,526	..	..
Balance .. .. .	..	..	54,45,808	46,50,526	..	..
III. Investments .. .. .	..	..	..	16,79,7	..	..
Balance surplus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	54,45,808	63,79,7	..	..
Balance .. .. .	..	..	49,45,808	46,50,526	..	..
Capital budget .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing balance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	49,45,808	46,50,526	..	..

The estimated and actual balances under the different sub-budgets as summarised, were as follows:—

	Estimated.	Actuals.	Difference.
Opening balance	26,34,968	26,34,968	..
I. Revenue budget	22,10,880	23,88,558	+1,77,718
II. Debt heads	6,00,000	—3,73,000	—9,73,000
III. Investments	—5,00,000	—3,51,696	+1,48,304
IV. Capital	—34,45,500	—31,00,532	+3,35,968
Closing balance ..	15,00,308	11,89,298	—3,11,010

The results given above have been explained in the notes accompanying the budget accounts of the year under review.

The total revenue expected for the year 1930-31, when the budget was framed twelve months ago, was Rs. 1,44,00,000 against the gross collections of Rs. 1,36,52,443/- or a drop of Rs. 7,47,557/- (5.2 per cent.) between the estimated and actual gross revenue figures. This fall is mainly due to the exceptionally low prices of agriculture produce and the acute and widespread general trade depression and also to some extent to the poor monsoon in 1930.

Revenue budget.

The original budget estimate of expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,21,17,000/- The additional grants and adjustments sanctioned during the year raised the grant to Rs. 1,21,89,160/-.

Revenue expenditure.

The actual expenditure against this estimate was Rs. 1,12,63,885/- or a saving of Rs. 9,25,275 or 7.6 per cent, of the grants allotted and is due to the curtailment of expenditure to meet the drop in revenue. As the year progressed and it became evident that the revenue results would fall short of expectations, the situation was met by retrenchment in expenditure.

The major portion of the net decrease of Rs. 9,73,000 is mainly under the head of account "Remittances". This is purely an accounting head under which the debits and credits normally balance each other though it sometimes happens (as has happened on this occasion) that a credit appearing in the accounts of one year is only met by the balancing credit in the following year.

Debt heads.

The difference of Rs. 1,48,304 under this head is due to the fact that certain investments which it was intended should be taken up when the budget was framed could not be made owing to shortage in cash balances.

Investments.

The actual expenditure under the various capital accounts in comparison with the grants allotted in 1930-31 i. e., original budget plus additions and withdrawals during the year) was as follows:—

Capital outlay.

	Budget.	Actuals.	Increase Decrease	Number of patients treated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Railways	11,92,000	11,15,317	—76,683	
(2) Electrical department	1,78,000	1,26,365	—51,635	
(3) P. W. D.	20,12,500	17,88,300	—2,24,200	
(4) Garage	73,000	73,297	297	
(5) Stationery and Press	20,000	6,192	—13,808	
Total ..	34,45,500	31,00,532	—3,44,968	

The savings are due to the suspension or carry over to 1931/32 of allotments on large works which were budgetted for during the year under review.

It may be of interest to record here that the surplus on the revenue budget of the State during the past nine years works out to an average of Rs. 32 lacs a year, while during the same period a total sum of over Rs. 3 crores has been spent on development or capital works of which about two crores is remunerative expenditure.

Audit office.

The Audit department continued to show during the year under review the same high standard of efficiency attained in previous years and in particular the local audit branch of the department proved itself to be of great value.

The staff during the course of the year was supplemented by the addition of three clerks as the work of the preaudit section showed considerable expansion necessitating an increase in the subordinate supervision.

Local audit.

During the year under review, an additional local audit inspection party consisting of an Inspector and an Assistant Inspector was sanctioned to meet the demand of the departmental authorities for assistance in organising their departments and to permit a larger programme of local audit and inspection work being taken up.

The total number of inspections conducted was 63 (47 ordinary departmental inspections and 16 treasury inspections) against 53 last year.

In addition, special inspections of the following departments were conducted at the request of the departmental officers:—

- (1) Agricultural department,
- (2) Jawahir Khana.
- & (3) Western Indian States Motors (a motor company started by the Darbar).

The usual pro-forma accounts of the departments of a quasi-commercial nature were also compiled.

Provident fund.

The expansion of the State provident fund is shown by the following figures:—

(1) Opening balance	Rs. 14,52,253	7	10
(2) Credits during the year	Rs. 3,38,426	7	3
Total	Rs. 17,90,679	15	1
(3) Payments during the year	Rs. 1,33,796	13	4
(4) Closing balance	Rs. 16,56,883	1	9

The total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 3396 against 3316 when the year opened and the bonus of the sum equivalent to subscriptions during the year plus interest on accumulated balances due by the Darbar amounted to Rs. 1,97,639/4/-.

The position of the Jodhpur railway provident fund is as follows:—

(1) Opening balance	Rs. 23,43,680	6	0
(2) Credits during the year	Rs. 3,72,828	1	0
Total	Rs. 27,16,508	7	0
(3) Payments during the year	Rs. 88,667	8	0
(4) Closing balance	Rs. 26,27,840	15	0

The total number of subscribers at the close of the year was 1527 against 1390 when the year opened.

The total balances on account of the provident fund (State and Railway) at the close of the year amount to Rs. 42,84,724-0-9 against the balance of Rs. 37,95,933-13-0 when the year opened.

Four kinds of pensions are paid by the Darbar and the number of cases dealt with is illustrated by the following figures:—

Pensions.

	No. when year opened.	No. at the close of the year.
(a) Government military pensioners	1,222	1,270
(b) State military pensioners	718	732
(c) Stipendiaries	145	152
(d) Compensation payment holders	324	374
Total	2,409	2,528

The per capita grant awarded by the Government of India for the work done by the Darbar in connection with Government Military Pensioners amounted to Rs. 3,840/- as compared with Rs. 3,708/- in the year 1929-30.

An important achievement during the year was the compilation and publication of the State audit office manual. This manual is the outcome of a reorganization of the accounts and audit system of the State which commenced in 1923. From time to time various instructions and orders have been issued on the subject of audit methods which are now embodied in a comprehensive code of audit procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Department.

Mr. E. W. Hayward, F.R.C.S., was the principal medical officer throughout the year. Under him there were 6 assistant surgeons with registrable medical qualifications and 38 sub-assistant surgeons.

Medical officers and institutions.

As before 28 hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by the medical department, including the palace group which now works as three in place of two permanent branches. The Jaswant female hospital worked as a separate unit. The military station hospital and leper asylum remained under their respective departments, while the isolation hospital was opened by the medical department when required. Owing to financial stringency no new dispensaries were opened during the year.

Patients treated numbered 3,68,652 against 3,45,948 in the preceding year. Outdoor patients and indoor patients were 3,63,964 and 4,688 respectively. 22,840 operations (6,042 major and 16,798 minor) were performed compared with 16,592 operations (3,726 major and 12,866 minor) performed in 1929-30. The figures of the Jaswant female hospital are not included. The increase is satisfactory as showing greater confidence in the benefits of modern treatment.

Number of patients treated.

Hewson hospital,
Jodhpur.

Outdoor patients increased from 57,707 to 65,688 and indoor patients from 2,585 to 3,120.

The daily average of indoor and outdoor patients was 655.45.

Major and minor operations increased respectively from 2,320 to 2,861 and from 2,667 to 3,222.

In the X-Ray section, the number of radiograms taken rose from 1,920 to 2,116. In the laboratory 3,868 bacteriological and 215 biochemical examinations were performed during the year against 2,950 and 237 respectively in the preceding year.

Other dispensaries.

In these dispensaries 2,98,276 new outpatients and 1,568 inpatients were treated as compared with 2,84,167 and 1,486 respectively in 1929-30.

Major operations numbered 3,181 and minor operations 13,576 against 1,406 and 10,199 in 1929-30. There was a marked increase under both heads. During his winter tour the principal medical officer visited all the district dispensaries and performed locally 350 major operations.

Prevailing diseases.

Malaria—Cases of malaria fell from 41,809 to 27,765. The decrease was mainly due to the belated rains which did not fall till the second week of August

Leprosy—65 cases were reported for treatment against 59 in the previous year. Effective treatment is seldom possible as lepers only come to the asylum when the disease is in an advanced stage. Few also are willing to receive injections.

Scurvy—Only 10 cases were registered for treatment as compared with 38 in the preceding year.

Smallpox—13 deaths only were reported in Jodhpur city against 208 last year. The isolation hospital is still not used by the public except in very rare instances. In the districts reported cases numbered 33 against 124 in the preceding year. The incidence of small-pox cannot be accurately estimated as the public often do not consult a doctor.

Rabies—The number of cases increased from 98 to 168, of which 151 were bitten by dogs. 40 persons were treated at Jodhpur and did not go to Kasauli. The advantage to patients of a preliminary treatment in Jodhpur before going to Kasauli has been great and has resulted in a valuable saving both in time and money.

Lunacy—There were 24 lunatics under treatment. In 1929-30 there were 18.

Vital statistics.

In Jodhpur city (population 65,115) 840 births and 1,996 deaths were registered giving a rate per mille of 12.99 and 30.65 respectively against the figures of 17.21 and 43.25 in the preceding year.

Figures for districts are not yet available. Causes of deaths were reported as under:—

Smallpox	..	..	..	13
Fever	..	..	..	1,395
Diarrhoea and dysentery	..	..	..	83
Respiratory disease	..	..	..	175
Snake bites	..	..	..	2
Injuries	..	..	..	26
Other diseases	..	..	..	302
Total				1,996

There has been no change except that a portion of the city drain near the Jalori bari has been concreted. In rural areas vaccinators trained in elementary hygiene and sanitation continued to do useful work. The education department and boy scouts also did good work in impressing an idea of elementary hygiene on the younger generation.

Sanitation.

Primary vaccinations performed numbered 60,574 against 66,924 in 1929-30. The reported percentage of success was 86.56 and 96.39 respectively showing a decrease of 6,350 in the figures of the preceding year.

Vaccination.

The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 1,737 compared with 2,413 in 1929-30. Revaccinations performed numbered 5,446 against 24,771 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that the previous year's figures included the staff and families of persons working on the Jodhpur railway.

The subjoined statement shows the inspections made by the various officers:—

Name of officer.	No. of children inspected.	No. of villages inspected.	Reported percentage of success in vaccination.
Principal medical officer	8,816	507	96.64
Assistant superintendent vaccination	11,277	603	94.18
Assistant surgeon incharge Hewson hospital	956	Jodhpur city	100
Inspectors	18,972	1,492	94.81

The new hospital is nearing completion and will be opened in 1931-32. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has been pleased to name it the "Windham Hospital" after Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham, C. I. E., I. A., the late Vice President of the State Council, Jodhpur.

New hospital.

Jaswant Female Hospital.

The number of patients treated was 17,093 against 13,916 in the preceding year. Of these 16,052 were outdoor patients and 1,041 indoor patients. 897 operations (209 major and 688 minor) were performed against 864 (165 major and 699 minor) operations in 1929-30. The daily average of indoor patients was 207.80

Labour cases numbered 114 compared with 64 last year. The increase is gratifying and testifies to the increasing popularity of the hospital.

CHAPTER VII.

*Public Instruction.***General.**

Education in the Jodhpur State institutions is free including the degree classes in the Jaswant College.

Until last year the *Poshals* were under the control of the State education department but in the year under report this control was abolished, as it was recognised that these indigenous schools were doing useful work suited to the needs of the people and that it was inadvisable to enforce in them modern methods and curricula. Consequently, they are not included in this year's statistics and no comparison is possible with last year's figures.

Number of educational institutions.

In the year under report there were 146 educational institutions for boys under the State education department and 19 for girls. Of those for boys 130 were State, 11 State-aided and 5 recognised. Of the girls' schools 15 were State and 4 State-aided.

Number of scholars.

The total number of scholars in State, aided and recognised institutions was 15,023 boys and 1,626 girls.

**ANGLO-VERNACULAR EDUCATION.
(a) Jaswant College,**

The Jaswant College is affiliated to the Agra University for the B.A. degree examination in the subjects of English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Economics, and Sanskrit, and is recognised by the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, for the Intermediate Examination in Arts (English, Hindi, Sanskrit, History, Logic, Economics, Mathematics) Science (English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and Commerce.

Strength and Results.—The number of students rose to 224 from 180 in the previous year. In the B. A. examination 35 students appeared and 21 passed. In the intermediate examination (science and arts) 64 appeared and 42 passed, of whom one was placed in the first division. In the intermediate commerce examination 11 appeared and 8 passed.

Medical inspection and games.—All students were medically examined twice by a sub-assistant surgeon deputed by the medical department. For want of a whole time doctor the treatment of diseases could not be properly undertaken. Attendance at games was larger and more regular than before. In the Rajputana inter-college tournament held at Udaipur, the Jodhpur college teams won the sports, tennis and football trophies. They also won the Rogers football challenge cup, and the football cup and volley ball trophy of the Marwar Schools Athletic Association.

Literary and other activities.—The music club was popular but in the absence of a well trained instructor the attainments of students cannot be of a high order. The literary society organised essay and debate competitions as usual. The rover scouts maintained their good record. Some of them went into camp in Kashmir. The college co-operative stores did good work. There were two issues of the college magazine as before.

Library and reading room—Books worth Rs. 2,000/- were added to the library and the number of magazines was increased. With the increase of students it became necessary to separate the reading room from the library.

In previous years selected teachers were sent to Benares and Ajmer for training. In April 1931 a special secondary teachers' training class was established in Jodhpur as an experimental measure for three years. There were six students on the roll. Classes were held on theory work, and practice was carried on at the Darbar High School. Students are trained not only in the theory and art of teaching but also in the extra academic activities of school life which are a necessary part of a teacher's equipment.

Secondary teachers' training institute.

Strength and results.—The strength of the school at the beginning of the session was 415 and 437 at its close. 60 boys appeared at the high school examination of the Board and 54 passed. 22 passed out of 36 sent up for the Marwar middle examination, and 12 out of 17 in the special class.

(b) State high schools.
1. Darbar high school

School activities.—The school took part in the exhibition competition conducted by the Teachers' Association and the boys won a number of prize both in debates and for exhibits. The boys held two excursions and twice staged the drama of "Bhishma".

The school cooperative bookshop worked satisfactorily. The school magazine was published twice and a reading room was maintained under the guidance of a graduate teacher. Every class had its own library of selected books which were issued to the students.

At the annual prize distribution held in February 1931, an exhibition was organised for exhibits made by students of the school.

Games and scouting.—In the interschool sports tournaments, the school teams did well. With a view to encourage the students of each class the school conducted interclass games tournaments. The scout troop did well. The house system was introduced with the object of promoting healthy competition in games, studies and other aspects of school life.

Health of the boys.—The school began to keep a first-aid box for emergent cases. The boys were medically inspected twice in the year and the physical defects of the students were brought to the notice of their guardians.

Boarding house.—There were 31 boarders. Attached to the boarding house was a reading room and there were facilities for physical exercises. Attempts were made to develop the social life of the boarders.

Business class.—There is a separate class to teach shorthand and typewriting to outside students. It is held in the morning or evening, and a fee of Rs. 2 p. m. is charged for shorthand and Re. 1 p. m. for typewriting. The number of students was 30.

Strength, results and progress.—The total number of boys on the rolls was 609 against 482 in the previous year. In the high school examination 5 out of 13 passed, while in the Marwar middle examination only six out of thirty-two passed, the results being exceptionally poor this year.

2. Rajput schools,
Chopasni.

Sports.—In the Marwar football league, the middle and junior football teams won the trophies, while in the inter-school annual sports, the senior team won the trophy. The school cadet corps and the band continued to be smart and efficient. The swimming sports evoked considerable keenness and competition.

At the annual rally, the Chopasni first scouts troop won the Marwar championship shield.

General.—With a view to meet the rapidly increasing number of boys the Umaid House has been constructed and two new posts of teachers sanctioned.

(c) Aided high schools.
1. Sri Sumer Pushtikar high school.

The number of boys on roll was 694 against 644 of the last year. In the high school examination out of 39 students sent up 31 passed, while in the Marwar middle examination 42 passed out of 83.

2. Sir Pratap high school.

The number of boys was 475 against 446 last year. In the high school examination out of 35 boys 28 passed, one securing a first division. In the Marwar middle examination 45 appeared and 21 passed.

3. Sardar high school.

The school was recognised for the high school examination and class IX was opened in July, 1930. The number of the boys was 418 against 380 last year. In the Marwar middle examination 36 boys passed out of 51 sent up.

A new school building outside the city is under construction.

All three schools arranged excursions for the boys, took an active part in the interschool tournaments and had scout troops. They also made arrangements for the medical inspection of the boys, and paid increasing attention to daily games.

(d) State anglo-vernacular middle schools.

The number of the State anglo-vernacular middle schools was 3 as last year, *viz.* at Barmer, Sambhar and Sojat.

The subjoined statement gives the numerical strength of these institutions with the results of the middle examination.

Name of school.					No. on roll.	Average attendance.	No. of boys sent up for middle examination.	No. of boys passed.
Barmer	..	..	..	..	137	113	9	4
Sojat	..	..	..	..	108	94	4	4
Sambhar	..	..	..	..	127	110	6	3

The Darbar Muslim school was started as a potential middle school during the year. In July 1931 there were classes upto VI. The number on the rolls was 200 with an average attendance of 155.

Drill and games took place regularly. There were scout troops and cub packs also in the district schools.

(e) Aided anglo-vernacular middle schools.

There were two aided middle schools against three in the previous year, the Sardar school having been raised to the standard of a high school. Regular medical inspection was carried out and defective boys were recommended for treatment. Scouting, games and excursions for observation were features of the work in these schools.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the schools, together with the results of the middle examination:—

N a m e s .					No. on roll.	No. of boys sent up for the middle examination.	No. of boys passed.
Umed school	..	..	..	...	204	20	9
Sumer school	..	..	..	..	126	20	10

Strength and results.—The number of the pupil teachers in the teachers training school at Vidyashala was 30 while in the middle school there were 189 boys. 12 students passed out of 17 sent up for the Marwar vernacular middle examination. Of the pupil teachers 11 passed both in theory and practice, and 29 passed in the practice of teaching.

VERNACULAR EDU-
CATION.

(a) Vernacular teachers training school and the middle school attached to it

Social activities.—Social uplift work with the help of magic lantern shows and dramas was undertaken. A Holi procession was organised on a large scale and impressed the people. The rovers of the training school helped to keep order in the Sheetla Ashtami mela at Kaga.

Games and health.—Volley ball and indigenous games were played regularly. Medical inspection and hygienic supervision made the students and their parents realise the value of clean habits and timely medical aid.

The pathshala had 35 scholars during the year. 10 appeared in the Madhyama and 9 in the Prathma, of whom 6 and 4 respectively were successful.

(b) Sanskrit pathala.

During the year under report the primary schools at Sanchoe, Balotra and Makrana were raised to the middle standard.

(c) Vernacular middle schools in the district

The number of vernacular middle schools thus rose from 13 to 16. An arrangement was made by the Principal Medical Officer for attendance by the sub-assistant surgeons incharge of dispensaries in district towns to the needs of school children whenever they were sent to them by the headmasters of the schools in these towns, with the result that the sub-assistant surgeons as well as head masters evinced greater interest in the general health of school children. Games and scouting made distinct progress during the year and drill has become popular.

The subjoined statement gives their numerical strength and results:—

Name of school.	No. on roll.	Average attendance.	No. appeared at the Marwar middle examination.	No. passed.
Nagour	180	156	7	2
Pali	145	121	4	3
Bali	150	127	8	4
Phalodi	249	190	3	2
Merta City	140	104	6	3
Didwana	135	90	4	3
Nawa	121	92	3	1
Jalore	127	100	7	2
Khiwandi	158	127	2	2
Sewari	177	151	7	2
Ladnun	149	129	5	3
Sabri	125	99	5	2
Bhimmal	115	90	2	2
Biletra	175	140	2	2
Makrana	135	100	2	2
Sanchoore	169	125	2	2

Head-boys are visiting the vest under report. These will see the boys in 1911-12 for the examination.

(d) Primary schools.
(State)

Three primary schools at Sanchore, Balotra and Miakrana were raised to the middle standard while the lower primary school at Sumerpur was raised to the primary standard. Thus, there were 18 primary schools against 20 in 1929-30. The number of boys was 2,122 against 2,217 in the preceding year. The schools at Bilara, Jaitaran, Takhatgarh and Maroth made good progress.

(e) Primary schools.
(Aided)

There were two aided schools, at Malhar in the Phalodi district and at Bhadrarjun in Pargana Jalore, and had 95 and 65 boys respectively on roll.

(f) Lower primary
schools (State).

There were 84 lower primary schools against 113 of the last year. The revised regulations about schools in Jagir areas had the effect of closing 40 schools as the jagirdars concerned would not contribute their share of expenditure on jagir schools. 11 new schools were opened in khalsa villages. The number of boys in these schools was 4,704 against 6,271 of the last year.

(g) Lower primary
schools.
(Aided).

The aided school for untouchables in the Jodhpur city had on roll 57 children with an average attendance of 42 against 50 and 41 respectively of the last year.

The school at Indroka had a membership of 40 with an average attendance of 25 boys.

(h) Other aided institu-
tions.

The Vedic patshala at Jodhpur is an aided Sanskrit patshala with 35 scholars.

The Hanfia and the Faiz Mohammadi madrasas teach Arabic to enable children to read the Quran. They had between them 175 boys and girls.

(i) General.

The year under report has witnessed an increase in the number of pupils in State institutions in spite of the revised regulations in connection with private poshals. It is particularly a sign of progress that middle classes in the districts are adding to their numerical strength, a sure sign of the appreciation by the district people of the instruction imparted in the State middle schools.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

(a) General remarks.

The demand for the education of girls in the city is increasing, and it is difficult to provide accommodation for them in the existing schools.

In the districts also there is a similar demand but very little progress is possible owing to the lack of mistresses.

(b) Female teachers,
training school.

With a view to meet the demand for competent female teachers a female teachers' training school was opened in October, 1930, with 11 mistresses, who were brought from district schools to give to them an idea of simple methods of teaching. On December 1, 1930, a sewing class was started with 22 pupils. They are taught Hindi, plain and fancy needle work, elements of drawing, paper cutting and folding and clay modelling. Instruction is also given in physical culture.

(c) Hewson girls' school.

The number of pupils was 212 against 226 in 1929-30 with an average attendance of 194. All four girls sent up for the lower middle girls' examination were successful.

Besides drill, badminton and basket ball were played both by girls and mistresses.

There were five lower primary branch schools in the city against four of the last year. Of these, four were Hindi schools while one was an Urdu school. The number in these schools was 605 against 580 in the preceding year.

(d) City branch schools

There were 8 schools in the districts against 4 of last year.

(e) District girls' schools.

The number on roll was 501 against 228 of last year.

There were three aided girls' schools in Jodhpur city against two of the last year. The Maheshwari girls' school was given a grant-in-aid during the year. Shri Sumer Kanya pathshala, Shri Umed girls' school and Maheshwari girls' school had 178, 95 and 100 girls respectively.

(f) Aided girls' schools.

In the districts there were 2 aided schools, a Primary school at Sambhar with 69 girls and a lower Primary school at Ladnu with 50 girls.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 5,70,050 against Rs. 5,56,369 in 1929-30 as detailed below:—

Expenditure on education.

						1929-30.	1930-31.
						Rs.	Rs.
Direction..	..	..	..	..	..	63,018	63,235
Anglo-Vernacular education	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,243	1,15,248
Vernacular education	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,020	1,93,492
Female education	..	..	..	..	..	23,729	34,501
Grants-in-aid	..	..	..	..	..	43,406	47,555
Rajpur schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,329	1,11,950
Jodhpur house, Mayo college	..	..	..	..	..	4,024	4,000
Total ..						5,56,369	5,70,050

This association had 9 institutions as its members, viz., the Jaswant college, the 5 State high schools, the 2 aided middle schools in the city, and the Vidyashala school.

Marwar schools athletic association.

The association organised the following inter-school competitions:—

1. Volleyball tournament (on the league system) consisting of two divisions (senior and middle).
2. Football tournament (on the league system) in the 3 divisions. senior, middle and junior.
3. Sports tournament.

All institutions took a keen interest in the competitions. The college and the Rajput schools were the best, while the Darbar high school, Sri Umed school, Sir Pratap high school, and Sardar high school also won trophies.

At the close of the finals of the sports, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur graciously distributed the prizes.

The technical classes held in the evening in the Jaswant college are open to literate paid and unpaid railway apprentices as well as to other persons connected with the State.

Railway technical classes.

Owing to the limited number of pupils and staff, there were only three classes this year also, *viz.*, preparatory, first year, and second year.

The number of students in the three classes was 21, 6 being non-apprentices. The subjects taught were English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Mechanics and Drawing. Classes were held in each subject twice a week.

With the object of recording the work of the pupils and encouraging them in their studies it was arranged to award certificates annually for each subject in which they passed. Marks were also awarded for attendance, class work and home work. Lectures by outside persons were arranged each month on subjects connected with engineering. These lectures were of practical value.

The library contains suitable books on Mathematics, Mechanics, Drawing and English, which were freely used by the pupils.

Scouting.

At the time of the annual rally in February, 1930 there were in Marwar 472 scouts, 138 cubs and 25 rovers in 20 troops 8 packs and 1 crew respectively.

In March 1930 an organising secretary was appointed.

The college rovers went for a hike to Kāshmir and a scout camp was held at Abu in the summer holidays.

In August a scout masters' training camp was held which was attended by most of the local scout masters. Scout training was also introduced at the Vidyashala vernacular masters' training class.

In Jodhpur city the seven troops in existence had 128 scouts. In troops III and IV some useful work was done. There were only 2 cub packs at the beginning of the year 1930. New packs were started at the Darbar high school, Shree Sumer school, Sir Pratap lower primary school, Siwanchi gate, Kotwali, and Mandi school.

At Chopasni the five troops continued to work fairly well starting with 80 scouts and 1 pack of 10 cubs. There were by the time of the annual rally 125 scouts, 25 cubs and a rover crew. In the districts, out of the twelve troops in existence, only those of Barmer, Nawa, Sambhar and Marwar-junction did useful work. Training classes were held in two or three places and all troops were visited by the organising secretary. Seven new troops were started.

Of the rover crews No. 1 (the college crew) did some work during the year but only a few rovers were really regular. At Chopasni No. 2 crew and the teachers' training troop at Vidyashala did well.

The annual rally was held in February 1931. 389 scouts were present from 31 troops. This year owing to want of funds only 4 scouts from each of the district troops were called in, but the three days in camp proved useful especially for scout masters. No. 1 troop won the champion shield.

The total number of scouts rose during the year from 472 to 633 and of cubs from 50 to 421.

CHAPTER VIII.

*Miscellaneous.***Archaeological Department and Sumer Public Library.**

In December 1930 the officer-in-charge, Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu, attended the sixth session of the Oriental Conference and the thirteenth session of the Historical Records Commission held at Patna and exhibited some old records of the Jodhpur State which were highly appreciated.

Tours of the officer-in-charge.

The Jalore fort and topkhana were declared to be protected monuments during the year.

Archaeological Section.

The following works and repairs were carried out during 1930-31 :—

(i) Buildings.

- (1) Completion of an enclosure to the temple at Kiradu.
- (2) New doors to the Abhawa mahal and deorhi of the Nagour fort.
- (3) Repairs to the Jalore topkhana.

Impressions of 14 inscriptions in the topkhana Jalore were taken at the time of repairs. These inscriptions originally belonged to different Jain temples at Jalore out of the material of which the topkhana was built.

(ii) Inscriptions.

77 exhibits were added to the museum collection; viz :—

Sardar Museum.
(i) Exhibits.

Coins	..	..	..	23
Paintings	..	..	..	20
Educational	..	..	..	1
Old documents	..	..	..	27
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	6

All the coins in the museum coin cabinet were re-deciphered and re-arranged.

42,911 persons visited the museum compared with 35,812 during the preceding year giving an average of 156 per day against 130 in the preceding year. The increase is satisfactory.

(ii) Visitors.

Historical sketches of the following rulers of Marwar were prepared and published in the leading Hindi journals.

Historical Section.

- (1) Rao Ray Singhji (including his predecessors, Rao Askarnji and Ugrasenji).
- (2) Raja Sur Singhji.
- (3) Raja Gaj Singhji.
- (4) Maharaja Ram Singhji.
- (5) Maharaja Bakht Singhji.
- (6) Maharaja Abhay Singhji.
- (7) Maharaja Bijay Singhji.

An interesting article by the Archaeological Superintendent on an old Imperial Sanad conferring Raisina (now New Delhi) on the Rulers of Jodhpur was published in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, in July 1931.

An English translation of the historical sketches of Rao Ray Singhji, Raja Sur Singhji, Maharaja Bakht Singhji and Maharaja Abhay Singhji was prepared. The first part of the history of the Rashtrakutas from the beginning of the thirteenth century was revised in English and Hindi.

Pustak Prakash.

Two manuscripts, namely, Raghunath Rupak and the tenth chapter of Bhagvat in Urdu, were added to the collections of the Pustak Prakash Library.

Chandu Panchang.

A royalty of Rs. 200 together with 1000 copies of the Panchang for Vikram Samvat 1988 were received from Messrs. Khem Raj Shri Kishnadas, proprietors of the Shri Venkateshwar steam press, Bombay. In addition Rs. 95, viz., the money from the sale of the 1000 copies was realised.

The Sumer Public
Library and the free
reading room.
(i) Library.

At the commencement of the year the number of persons using the library on the deposit system was 250. 106 fresh depositors were added, while 64 were withdrawn, leaving 292 depositors at the close of the year.

The number of books issued during the year was 7,421 against 7,342 in 1929-30.

Books received and entered in the general register of the library numbered 795 which raised the total number from 7,903 to 8,697.

(ii) Reading room.

One daily, six weeklies, one fortnightly, seven monthlies, three quarterlies and two annuals in English, one daily, four weeklies, one fortnightly, eight monthlies and one quarterly in Hindi and one monthly in Urdu were subscribed for the library free reading room.

Jodhpur Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha.

The Jodhpur Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha is a branch of the All-Rajputana Sabha established in 1888 under the presidentship of Col. Walter, the then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The local committee of the Sabha now consists of the following Sardars:—

1. Thakur Fatehsinghji of Asop.
2. Thakur Govindsinghji of Raipur.
3. Thakur Madhosinghji of Jasol.
4. Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwai.
5. Thakur Ranjitsinghji of Pal.

The object of the Sabha is to promote the social advancement of the higher classes of Rajputs and Charans by regulating expenses at marriages and funeral ceremonies, prescribing the minimum age for marriage, etc. Contraventions of the rules of the Sabha are dealt with by the local committee, and are punishable with fines, subject to appeal to the Mehkma Khas.

The net income of the Sabha is utilised for the benefit of jagirdars under the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act.

In all 544 marriages were reported during the year, 512 among Rajputs and 32 among Charans, against 458 among Rajputs and 44 among Charans in the preceding year. The subjoined statement shows cases of breach of rules of the Sabha during the year.

Particulars.	Balance on September 1930-31.	Institutions.	Total.	Disposals.	Balance on September 1930-31.	Remarks.
1. Against age limit ..	4	4	8	5	3	
2. Against scale of expenses. ..	..	5	5	5	..	
3. Against tyag rules ..	..	1	1	1	..	
4. Against tika rules ..	..	1	1	1	..	
5. Second marriage during the life time of first wife.	4	8	12	7	5	
6. Taking more men in the barat than the prescribed number.	..	1	1	1	..	
7. Giving up betrothal and marrying another.	..	..	..	..	..
8. Performing mosars against orders.	2	4	6	5	1	
9. Miscellaneous ..	3	22	25	21	4	
Total ..	13	46	59	16	13	

8 appeals against the orders of the Sabha were disposed of by the Mehkma-khas in the year under report.

There were no meetings of the general committee of the Sabha at Ajmer during the year.

Recovery of fines amounted to Rs. 3,476 against a budget estimate of Rs. 3,500. The expenditure was Rs. 2,059.

Devasthan Dharampura Department.

Administration.

Rao Badan Mal was in-charge of the department throughout the year.

Institutions.

The Devasthan Dharampura Department continued to manage the following institutions:—

- (1) Sri Jareehiji Anath Ashram;
- (2) Lepar asylum;
- (3) Sri Jareehiji Raj Vilas (Jaswant Sarai);
- (4) Edward relief fund;
- (5) Dharampura charities;
- (6) Devasthan (temples).

Anath Ashram.

The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 30, and at the end of the year 27. The cost of running the institution was Rs. 4,323 as compared with Rs. 4,446 in the preceding year. An indigenous medical practitioner visits the ashram daily and looks after the health of the inmates. The ashram is open to all destitute persons, regardless of sex or age. The manager of the ashram teaches orphans of tender age while grown-up boys are sent to the Press and Stationery department to learn manual work.

Lepar asylum.

The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 60 and at the end 62. A sub-assistant surgeon visits the asylum once in a week, and a whole-time compounder is attached to the dispensary at the asylum. The expenditure was Rs. 3,891 against Rs. 5,204 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the fall in prices and also to a decrease in the number inmates.

Three lunatics were maintained at the Punjab Mental Hospital, Lahore.

Jaswant Sarai.

A total rent of Rs. 11,828 was collected against Rs. 11,439 in 1929-30. The management charges were Rs. 3,770 against Rs. 3,511 in the previous year. Forty-five rooms are reserved for occupation, free of cost, by visitors for a period not exceeding three days.

Edward relief fund.

The number of recipients of stipends rose from Rs. 345 to Rs. 425 during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 19,274 against Rs. 15,968 in the preceding year.

Dharampura.

Under this head monthly charities are allowed to decrepit persons who have no means of subsistence. At the beginning of the year there were 233 recipients and at the close of the year 309. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 13,734.

Grants to gaushalas, piaos (drinking water booths) aushadhalayas, and the cost of grain spent on *doles* and on feeding ants totalled Rs. 13,527 against Rs. 10,721 in the previous year.

The home for the maintenance of stray dogs cost Rs. 2,275 as compared with Rs. 3,626 in 1929-30.

In addition to the principal State temples under the direct control of the department, 382 temples were in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Darbar. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,249 against Rs. 22,143 in the previous year.

The expenditure on rituals and religious ceremonies was Rs. 2,770 against Rs. 5,010 in the preceding year.

The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 6,243 against Rs. 5,730 in previous year. During the year under report the office was re-organised and establishment put on an incremental basis.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the names of high officers in the Jodhpur Residency and the Jodhpur State during 1930-31.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	Lt. Col. R. J. Macnabb, I. A.,	Resident, Western Rajputana States ..	October, 1, 1930 ..	July 19, 1931 ..	
2	Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., C. I. E.	Do. ..	July 19, 1931 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	
3	Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, C. I. E., I. A. ..	Vice President, State Council ..	October 1, 1930 ..	April 13, 1931 ..	
4	Kunwar Maharaj Singhji, M. A., C. I. E., Bar-at Law	Do. ..	August 15, 1931 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	
5	Mr. J. W. Young, O. B. E.	Finance Member, State Council ..	October 1, 1930 ..	Do. ..	Proceeded to England on August 27, 1931 to attend the R. T. C. as a representative of the State and returned on December 4, 1931.
6	R. B. Thakur Chain Singhji, M. A, LL. B., of Pohkaran	Judicial Member, State Council ..	October 1, 1930 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	
7	Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji.	Member of Council-in-Waiting ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
8	Munshi Himmat Singhji, K. Maheshwari, M. A.	Revenue Member, State Council ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
9	Rao Bahadur Thakur Nathu Singhji of Ras ..	Member of Consultative Council ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
10	R. B. Thakur Girdhari Singhji of Chandawal ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
11	Thakur Devi Singhji of Bhadrajan	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
12	Colonel Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Bera ..	Military Secretary to His Highness ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
13	Lt. Col. R. B. Thakur Dalpat Singhji of Rohat ..	Commanding Officer, Sardar Rissala ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	

APPENDIX I. (Contd.)

Statement showing the names of high officers in the Jodhpur Residency and the Jodhpur State during 1930-31.

Serial No.	Names of officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
14	Lt. Col. Rao Raja Sujjan Singhji ..	Commanding Officer, Sardar Infantry ..	October 1, 1930 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	
15	Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ramji, M. A. ..	Chief Judge, Chief Court ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
16	Mr. E. W. Hayward, F. R. C. S.	Principal Medical Officer ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
17	Mrs. Lucy Tarleton *	* Medical Superintendent, Jaswant Female Hospital ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	* Proceeded on leave on March 9, and returned on November 11, 1931.
18	Major J. W. Gordon, O. B. E., A. M. I. C. E. ..	Manager, Jodhpur Railway ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
19	Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E. ..	Superintending Engineer, P. W. Dept. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
20	Mr. F. F. Fergusson ..	Executive Engineer, P. W. Department. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
21	Captain C. H. Wilson ..	Electrical Engineer ..	November 14, 1930 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	
22	Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A. ..	Director of Education ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Returned from leave on July 2, 1931.
23	Major F. Steel ..	State Auditor ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
24	Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M. B. E. ..	Inspector General of Police ..	October 1, 1930 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	
25	Rao Sahib Manju Nath Bhatji ..	Superintendent, Court of Wards ..	October 1, 1930 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	
26	Thakur Ugam Singhji ..	Offg. Superintendent, Court of Wards. ..	Do. ..	November 3, 1930 ..	
27	Mr. Keshav Lal P. Mchta ..	Superintendent, Court of Wards ..	November 3, 1930 ..	April 27, 1931 ..	
			April 27, 1931 ..	September 30, 1931 ..	

28	Khan Sahib Phirozeshah Ratanji Kothawala	..	Superintendent, Customs..	..	October 1, 1930	..	September 30, 1931 ..
29	Mr. Moti Lal Agarwala	..	Superintendent, Land Revenue	..	Do.	..	Do.
30	Mr. Chatur Bhuj Gehlot, D. D. R.	..	Superintendent, Forests ..	..	Do.	..	April 30, 1931 ..
31	Mr. Sujan Chand Kothari, B. A., P. F. S.	..	Superintendent, Forests ..	..	May 1, 1931	..	September 30, 1931 ..
32	Mr. Ram Dayal Mathur	..	Superintendent, Mines and Industries ..	..	October 1, 1930	..	Do.
33	Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M. B. E.	..	Superintendent, Central Jail	..	Do.	..	Do.
34	Mr. Bishamber Nath Kaul	..	Superintendent, Tribute ..	..	Do.	..	Do.
35	Mr. Umtao Singh Gour	..	Secretary, State Council..	..	Do.	..	Do.
36	Rao Sahib Manju Nath Bhatiji, B. A.	..	Secretary, Finance department, Mehkma Khas.	..	November 4, 1930	..	Do.
37	Mr. Jaswant Raj Mehta, B. A., LL. B.	..	Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Mehkma Khas.	..	Do.	..	Do.
38	Mr. Indar Nath Modi, B. A.	..	Secretary, General departments, Mehkma Khas.	..	Do.	..	Do.
39	Mr. Shankar Narain Rao, B. A., L. T.	..	Secretary, Judicial department, Mehkma Khas.	..	January 8, 1931	..	Do.
40	Mr. Niranjan Swaroop Mathur, B. A., LL. B.	..	Secretary, Revenue department, Mehkma Khas.	..	December 2, 1930	..	Do.
41	Mr. Bisheshwar Nath Reu	..	Superintendent, Archaeological department.	..	October 1, 1930	..	Do.
42	Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Kishor Sharma	..	Agricultural Adviser	..	Do.	..	Do.
43	Mr. Harnam Singh Chadha	..	Superintendent, Press and Stationery ..	..	Do.	...	Do.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on September 30, 1931.

Names of Enactments or Regulations.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
1. The Marwar Registration Act ..	1889	Amended 1902 & 1907.
2. Adoption rules for Rajputs ..	1895-96	
3. The Marwar Explosives Act ..	1909	
4. The Marwar Sedition Act ..	1909	
5. The Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulations	1911	
6. The Marwar Penal Code ..	1913	Amended 1931.
7. The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code	1913	
8. The Marwar Civil Procedure Code.	1913	
9. The Marwar Court Fees Act ..	1913	
10. The Marwar Factories Act ..	1913	
11. The Marwar Legal Practitioners Act.	1913	
12. The Marwar Process Fees Act ..	1913	
13. The Marwar Stamp Act ..	1914	
14. The Marwar Mines Act ..	1914	
15. Labour, Transport & Supplies Regulations	1914	
16. The Jagirdars Judicial Powers Act.	1915	
17. The Marwar Police Act ..	1915	
18. The Criminal Tribes Act ..	1915	
19. The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act.	1915	
20. The Jail Manual	1915	
21. Rules Regulating Camel and Cart Traffic in City Streets ..	1916	
22. The Marwar Public Gambling Act.	1918-19	

APPENDIX II.—(Contd.)

*Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations
in force in the Jodhpur State on September 30, 1931.*

Name of Enactment or Regulation.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
23. Rules for the guidance of Mill Owners in Marwar ..	1920	
24. Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Jodhpur	1920	
25. Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Mufasil towns of Marwar ..	1921	
26. Rules for the appointment of hereditary Kanugos in Hakumats ..	1921	
27. Marwar Patta Ordinance ..	1921	Amended in 1925 & 1931.
28. Rules for Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusements ..	1921	
29. Marwar Shooting Rules ..	1921	
30. The Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance	1922	
31. Law of Pre-emption	1922	
32. Rules for the grant of Licenses to prospect for minerals and of Mining leases in Marwar	1921	
33. Provisional Rules in connection with the Re-settlement of Khalsa villages	1922	
34. Provisional rules relating to Rent Free Grant	1922	
35. Makrana Marble Quarries Rules and special Rules for the Kumari Hills and other unsurveyed Hills..	1922	
36. Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law	1922	Amended in 1931.
37. Marwar Patents and Designs Act ..	1922	

APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in Jodhpur State on September 30, 1931.

Name of Enactment or Regulation.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
38. The Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act	1922	Amended in 1931.
39. Rules regarding the presentation of Appeals and Uzardaries to Shri Darbar	1922	
40. Rules governing existing rights in, and granting of future permits for sand-stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Jodhpur. ..	1922	
41. The Marwar Court of Wards Act.	1922	
42. Rules relating the control of import and sale of Sulphur, Arms and Ammunition in Marwar State and of the sale or transfer of Breach Loading Rifles or Revolvers and their Ammunition ..	1923	
43. The Marwar Companies Ordinance.	1923	
44. The Marwar Press Act ..	1923	
45. The Marwar Public Demands Recoveries Act.	1923	
46. Provisional Rules for the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes ..	1924	
47. Rules for Enquiries into the Behaviour of Public Servants Raj Marwar.	1924	
48. Rules for regulating the use of Motor Vehicles in and outside Jodhpur.	1924	Amended in 1928.
49. Rules for the Establishment of Revenue Courts in Marwar ..	1924	
50. The Marwar Service Regulations ..	1924	
51. Rules for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in the City of Jodhpur and outside ..	1925	Amended in 1927.
52. Rules for the Partition of Land ..	1925	

APPENDIX II—(Concl'd.)

*Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations
in force in Jodhpur State on September 30, 1931.*

Names of Enactments or Regulations.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
53. The Marwar Irrigation Act ..	1925	
54. Rules under the Marwar Irrigation Act.	1925	
55. Rules regarding the Marking of Cotton Bales pressed in Factories in Marwar. ..	1925	
56. The Marwar Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ordinance ..	1925	
57. The Marwar Limitation Act. ..	1926	
58. The Marwar Explosive Act. ..	1927	Amended in 1930.
59. The Marwar Vaccination Act. ..	1927	
60. Marwar Motor Vehicles Act. ..	1928	
61. Rules regarding Encroachment of Khalsa Land on Public Roads ..	1928	
62. Rules to regulate and control the working of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Marwar. ..	1929	
63. The Marwar Freedom of Religion Act. ..	1929	
64. The Marwar Juvenile Smoking Act.	1930	
65. The Marwar Specific Relief Act. ..	1930	
66. The Marwar Contract Act. ..	1930	
67. The Marwar Evidence Act. ..	1930	
68. The Marwar Preservation of Ancient Monuments Ordinance ..	1930	Amended in 1931.
69. Rules for the Defence of Impecunious Accused in Murder cases ..	1930	
70. The Marwar Bankers Book's Evidence Act. ..	1931	

APPENDIX. III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other details of the Marwar military forces for the year 1930-31.

NAME OF UNIT.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND FIGHTING MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCES AT THE END OF CURRENT YEAR.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the forces including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited and received by transfer this year.	Casualties.			At the end of current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of serviceable guns.	European commissioned officers.	Indian commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged or deserted or transferred.									
Sardar Rissala ..	672	23	4	1	19	671	1	4 vickers guns.	..	37	97	537	Rs. 3,67,217	
Sardar Infantry ..	794	30	4	..	24	*796	1	61 Lewis guns, 2 vickers guns, †47	..	38	174	584	3,24,054	*Including cadets. †Salute guns at Fort.
Transport Corps ..	73	4	3	..	1	73	1	..	..	1	15	57	23,962	
Military State band ..	39	7	1	..	6	39	..	..	1	..	8	30 Bands men.	+32,888	+Includes expenses of Jazz band also.
Military station hospital ..	14	..	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	3	3	7	14,360	
Corps of cycle sowars ..	45	..	..	..	13	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,639	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1930—31.

Year.	Inspector General of Police.		Dy. Inspector General of Police.		No. of Superintendents.		No. of Assistant Superintendents.		No. of Deputy Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Sub-inspectors.		No. of Head-constables.		No. of constables.		Total strength.		Total cost.		Area of the State.		Population of the State.		No. of police stations.		No of out-posts.		Proportion of police to		Total No. of cognizable crimes investigated.		Average No. of cognizable crimes investigated by each member of police force.	
	Inspector General of Police.		Dy. Inspector General of Police.		No. of Superintendents.		No. of Assistant Superintendents.		No. of Deputy Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Sub-inspectors.		Foot.		Mounted.		Foot.		Mounted.		Sq. miles.		Population.		Area.		No of out-posts.		Population.		Total No. of cognizable crimes investigated.		Average No. of cognizable crimes investigated by each member of police force.	
1930—31	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	25	116	333	131	794	2,670	8,73,000	35,016	21,26,429	91	90	1 to 13.1 Sq miles.	1 to 797 souls.	1,756	..66													

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Marwar Police Force during the year 1930—31.

TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF POLICE.		PUNISHMENT.										REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		No. of POLICE WHO LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
Sanctioned.		Actual.		No. of Martin Henry Smooth Bore.	No. of Muzzle Loading guns.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially.						By Promotion.	By khilat, presents, good conduct stripes, money.	Officers.	Men.	By resignation.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.—	By desertion.	By death.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under sec. 330, 334 I. P. C.	Under chapter IX. I. P. C.	Other offences.	Officers.	Men.										Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
151	2,519	151	2,512	530 & 400 Magazine 303	148	..	42	116	595	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	650	28	42	23	11	23	

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement showing property stolen and recovered in Marwar in 1930-31.

Offences.		Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ..	(a) In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ..	84,665 11 6	17,199 10 0	
	(b) In conjunction with receiving stolen pro- perty ..	..	10,976 9 0	
	(c) Other thefts ..	62,180 6 9	36,910 10 0	
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity ..	538 4 0	107 9 0	
	(b) Robbery ..	19,416 0 0	14,561 5 3	
3. Criminal Breach of Trust ..		4,810 11 6	1,088 4 0	
Total ..		1,71,611 1 9	80,843 15 3	

APPENDIX VII (a).

Statement of crimes in Marewar during the year 1930—31.

CASES.			ACCUSED PERSONS.											PROPERTY.		REMARKS.						
Class.	Number.	Section of the Marwar Penal Code.	Balance on October 1, 1930.	Offences reported during 1930-31.	Cancelled as false.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending in courts.	Untraced.	Pending investigation.	Arrested.	Discharged by police.	Transferred to other States.	Died under enquiry.	Convicted.		Discharged or pending in courts.	Pending investigation.	Pending extradition from other states.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
I	1	231,235,237,239,241,255,258,248	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	2	489 489 489 489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	3	212 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	4	224,225,225A,226	..	1	7	1	1	4	..	2	12	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
I	5	143 to 147,148,151,152,153,157,158	..	7	32	12	4	6	11	5	160	..	..	..	19	50	91	..	..	..	..	..
I	6	170,171	..	..	6	..	5	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Class No. I	8	47	15	10	6	16	1	7	179	..	..	..	26	50	103	..	..	..	..	..
II	7	302 ..	..	28	..	9	1	16	4	5	42	1	..	..	12	4	22	3	..	..	..	..
II	8	307 ..	..	9	..	2	1	1	2	3	5	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
II	9	304 ..	..	1	7	1	5	1	1	..	16	..	..	..	9	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
II	10	376 ..	..	..	15	5	4	3	1	2	9	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
II	11	377 ..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	12	317,318	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
II	13	306, 309	..	1	5	1	2	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
II	14	325 ..	..	10	48	5	6	29	12	5	103	..	..	..	15	50	25	4	..	..	..	..
II	15	328 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
II	16	324, 330	..	10	46	6	4	27	14	5	77	1	..	..	6	50	20	..	..	..	..	..
II	17	363,364,365,367,370,372,373	..	9	52	22	10	1	8	14	56	1	..	..	24	9	21	..	1	..	..	..
II	18	353, 354	..	5	52	10	14	19	8	4	80	..	..	..	22	27	31	..	..	..	..	..
II	19	304A, 338	..	..	12	1	..	4	6	1	12	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Class No. II	43	282	53	58	87	70	15	42	409	3	..	..	99	167	131	8	1	538	107	90
III	20	305 ..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..

III	20	21	Total of Class No. II										12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	14,881	6	3	
			2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054																	
IV	22	430, 435	1	25	11	8	4	5	2	1	1	16	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	428, 429, 439 A.	1	27	10	4	10	2	1	1	33	..	..	6	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	457, 454	31	373	43	106	25	19	164	47	237	13	..	1	150	51	18	3	1	84,605	11	6	17,199	10	0
	25	311-401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Class No. III		44	465	67	132	45	30	181	54	343	13	..	1	184	92	46	3	4	1,04,619	15	6	31,808	8	3
V	26	342	2	22	7	3	5	5	1	3	31	..	..	..	7	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	336	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Class No. IV		2	24	7	3	7	5	1	3	34	..	..	..	7	12	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	379	..	36	495	79	154	44	45	156	53	349	3	186	75	76	9	..	62,180	6	9	30,910	10	0
VI	30	406	..	3	27	3	11	3	6	1	6	22	12	2	8	4,810	11	6	1,088	4	0
	31	411	..	7	46	15	14	5	5	2	12	31	19	7	5	10,976	9	0
	32	420	..	3	37	7	6	2	9	1	15	24	1	..	..	7	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	279,280,285,269	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34	292, 291	3	..	2	..	1	10	9	..	1	60,991	2	3	48,975	7	0
VII	Total of Class No. V		49	614	107	188	54	63	161	87	437	4	..	..	..	234	87	103	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	109	..	2	16	6	10	1	1	..	..	17	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	110	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	21	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	22	..	77	277	7	190	8	6	..	143	310	..	..	..	280	17	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	39	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	8	..	..	6	..	..	3	3	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41	5	..	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Class No. VI		80	312	15	209	12	13	..	143	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	43	127,110,101,130A...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	121	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	120	..	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	128	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47	129	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X	48	119	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Class No. VII		1	12	..	7	1	3	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		227	1,756	264	476	212	204	360	337	1,791	20	1	872	444	228	21	5	1,71,611	1	9	80,813	15	3

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Marwar State courts during the year 1930-31.

xv

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Jodhpur State during the year 1930-31.

Name of court.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial.						Total of columns 4 and 10.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred or transferred.	Died, escaped or insane.	Persons remaining at the end of the year		
				Arrested by the police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the magistrate.	Total.	Past year.	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Chief Court ..	9	12	6	30	..	8	..	..	38	32	44	..	15	21	..	..	8	
District and Sessions Court No. 1.	85	87	52	97	56	..	..	..	153	159	205	..	64	65	36	..	40	
" " " 2.	44	33	75	56	..	..	..	..	56	120	131	..	43	66	15	1	6	
" " " 3	36	32	8	73	..	..	..	..	73	108	81	..	24	36	4	..	17	
Judicial Superintendent Mallani.	118	134	62	175	20	91	..	..	286	361	348	..	137	84	12	..	115	
" " Sojat.	147	114	62	161	75	..	..	..	236	507	298	..	121	90	..	..	87	
" " Sambhar	145	230	30	305	10	87	..	..	402	297	432	..	182	178	11	..	61	
" " Phalodi.	97	99	122	150	50	65	..	..	265	505	387	..	252	77	31	..	27	
Kotwali Jodhpur ..	374	334	574	198	138	619	..	..	955	1,927	1,529	..	1,113	198	39	7	172	
Hakumat Bali ..	97	70	32	30	49	80	..	..	159	205	191	..	119	38	9	..	25	
" " Bilara ..	117	95	34	45	17	147	..	..	209	316	243	..	160	52	6	1	24	

Hakumat Desuri ..	85	75	92	21	48	120	2	..	191	198	283	..	146	59	57	..	21
Didwana ..	110	107	2	66	21	192	..	..	279	231	281	78	146	43	8	..	6
Jaswantpura ..	65	61	50	44	61	203	..	..	308	164	358	..	191	63	66	..	38
Jalore ..	121	91	156	64	19	148	..	..	231	393	387	78	194	31	29	1	54
Jaitaran ..	72	71	15	64	..	47	..	..	111	198	126	11	44	51	12	..	8
Jodhpur ..	163	138	183	50	5	337	..	..	392	825	575	..	405	55	52	..	63
Malani ..	83	74	15	44	..	116	..	..	160	190	175	26	94	10	29	..	16
Merla ..	165	170	75	130	56	192	..	..	378	529	453	..	272	106	17	..	58
Nagore ..	210	184	135	92	130	339	..	..	561	622	696	..	516	102	43	..	35
Pachpadra ..	50	39	1	15	8	15	1	..	39	32	40	19	14	1	..	..	6
Pali ..	109	120	49	39	31	112	..	..	182	209	231	..	149	42	4	..	36
Parbatsar ..	124	81	113	61	42	72	..	..	175	189	288	..	185	53	9	4	37
Phalodi ..	83	90	44	65	11	143	..	..	219	328	263	..	199	25	12	..	27
Sambhar ..	66	75	43	35	12	41	1	..	89	131	132	..	72	39	11	..	10
Sanchoe ..	74	63	82	62	..	..	..	56	118	258	200	11	135	29	16	1	8
Sheo ..	20	27	2	12	..	53	..	..	65	68	67	..	41	6	3	..	17
Shergarh ..	62	62	46	33	57	90	..	..	180	220	226	57	103	27	5	..	34
Sivana ..	33	51	1	23	20	59	..	..	102	75	103	..	77	4	5	1	16
Sojat ..	134	124	35	75	27	139	..	..	241	347	276	..	199	43	19	..	15
Jodhpur Honorary Court No. I.	23	17	5	..	..	45	..	..	45	102	50	..	35	3	1	..	11
" " " II.	32	32	10	..	10	87	..	..	97	91	107	..	58	11	..	..	38
Total ..	3,153	2,992	2,212	2,315	975	3,647	4	56	6,995	9,335	9,207	280	5,505	1,709	561	16	1,136

N. B.—The cases which have been successively dealt with by the Chief Court, District and Sessions Courts, Judicial Superintendents' Courts, and Hakumats have been counted over again by the respective courts and hence the total cannot tally with the number of "Offences Committed" as shown in Appendix VII.b.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal appellate courts in the Jodhpur State during the year 1930—31.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																REMARKS.
		APPLICA- TIONS REJEC- TED.	SEN- TENCES.						PROCEED- INGS QUASHED.	REFERRED.		FURTHER ENQUIRY ETC. ORDERED.		PENDING.				
			Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.								Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19
Chief Court	811	50	45	971	418	117	77	108	65	60	22	..	..	158	66	320	118	
Distt. and Sessions court																		
" " No. 1	87	..	..	72	43	20	13	27	17	5	3	..	..	6	2	19	9	
" " No. 2	147	..	..	109	75	52	31	36	25	..	..	..	..	6	6	15	10	
" " No. 3	103	..	..	79	69	24	10	28	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	
Total ..	1148	50	45	1,231	605	213	131	199	124	65	25	..	..	170	74	370	144	

APPENDIX X.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1930-31.

TRIBUNALS.	CLOSING BALANCE.				FILED, RECEIVED, OR ON REMAND DURING THE.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.					REMARKS.					
	Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		
	Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	31	32	33
1																																	
Chief Court	..	..	..	63	..	63	..	11	..	52	Rs. 10,38,000	6	47	10	..	..	..	..	47	2	3	..	6	Rs. 1,05,138	..	3	26					
District and Sessions Court No. 1	125	145	115	75	240	220	95	84	145	136	1,04,801	11	38	26	..	..	..	23	15	5	19	27	33	5,84,937	..	7	15					
" No. 2	162	153	105	65	267	218	114	78	153	140	1,34,967	9	35	21	..	..	..	23	12	10	19	..	49	3,21,631	..	4	19					
" No. 3	80	133	127	57	207	190	74	101	133	89	1,96,056	5	35	17	..	..	1	24	10	5	13	..	83	3,58,049	1	3	17					
Judl. Supdt. Mallani	89	53	109	91	198	144	145	78	53	66	72,921	5	63	23	..	..	37	26	..	7	14	21	36	50,104	..	8	8					
" " Sojat	151	140	111	109	265	249	125	132	140	117	1,11,049	..	96	13	..	..	72	24	..	15	13	1	103	1,12,785	1	2	10					
" " Sambhar	101	82	95	77	196	159	114	70	82	89	82,544	3	66	8	..	..	36	30	..	9	16	..	45	64,544	1	6	3					
" " Phalodi	143	179	109	82	252	261	73	112	179	149	74,754	5	59	18	..	..	25	34	..	16	14	34	48	96,999	..	9	25					
Jodhpur Kotwali	545	533	551	465	1,099	998	478	718	621	280	77,342	115	297	53	..	263	34	..	..	124	102	8	484	1,46,731	..	13	11					
Hakumat Bali	126	288	569	445	695	733	407	448	288	285	41,732	5	401	39	227	174	..	..	..	94	156	7	191	46,147	..	7	20					
" Bilara	83	61	164	124	247	188	183	151	64	37	16,508	1	120	3	68	45	7	..	..	27	51	..	73	23,292	..	5	29					

Hakumat Barmer	182	114	290	143	472	257	358	208	114	49	18,776	4	137	2	60	77	..	..	..	66	51	..	91	24,752	5	..
" Desuri	277	213	253	374	530	587	317	453	213	134	58,620	10	326	38	207	119	..	..	..	92	118	59	184	43,056	5	27
" Didwana	38	87	184	205	222	292	135	173	87	119	28,859	1	190	14	91	99	..	..	..	48	18	32	75	21,362	4	11
" Jaswantpura	80	117	127	360	207	477	74	342	133	135	44,409	2	351	7	194	157	..	..	..	55	52	92	143	32,866	4	16
" Jalore	302	478	585	545	947	1,023	469	784	478	239	63,370	1	478	66	380	98	..	..	..	220	149	355	60	80,069	6	26
" Jodhpur	190	165	300	273	580	463	395	349	185	114	26,901	10	244	24	136	108	..	..	..	69	74	71	135	36,433	6	25
" Merta	214	218	495	305	709	523	482	381	227	142	4,98,023	2	236	67	152	84	..	..	..	79	118	46	138	34,279	6	18
" Nagaur	82	125	159	116	241	241	131	190	110	51	13,012	4	86	26	39	47	..	..	..	48	42	1	99	21,174	5	20
" Pachpadra	205	160	255	202	460	362	300	243	160	119	22,420	1	185	16	103	82	..	..	..	55	61	35	92	27,195	3	5
" Pall	218	286	275	234	493	520	207	354	286	166	26,924	..	225	9	109	116	..	..	..	99	63	63	129	49,170	5	16
" Parbatsar	355	267	231	226	639	493	372	406	267	87	28,103	..	217	9	87	130	..	..	..	97	127	3	179	56,507	1	3
" Phalodi	62	62	145	91	207	153	145	141	62	12	12,928	16	72	3	32	40	..	..	..	39	28	..	74	19,024	3	10
" Jetaran	77	104	300	213	377	317	273	255	104	62	20,925	..	202	11	140	62	..	..	..	26	123	28	78	27,821	3	5
" Sambhar	74	105	201	110	278	215	173	167	105	48	13,318	1	108	1	77	31	..	..	..	40	50	..	77	20,677	5	2
" Sanchoore	165	134	97	110	262	244	128	208	134	36	1,44,018	1	101	8	46	55	..	..	..	23	55	..	130	35,386	10	12
" Shco	3	2	18	20	21	22	17	20	4	2	272	..	20	..	19	1	..	..	..	6	11	3	2,298	2,298	11	22
" Stwana	33	32	132	123	165	155	133	105	32	50	8,103	1	105	17	76	29	..	..	..	21	20	15	49	6,570	3	5
" Shergarh	19	22	97	54	116	70	91	51	22	25	5,144	..	43	11	25	18	..	..	..	17	11	7	16	5,602	1	2
" Sojat	457	382	541	587	998	969	616	663	382	306	50,367	4	507	76	329	178	..	..	..	166	159	215	93	72,037	5	20
Jodhpur Hony Court	88	90	205	186	293	276	203	206	90	70	8,986	..	186	..	186	..	..	..	..	53	56	49	78	3,576	..	2
No. 1	89	109	287	202	376	101	267	325	109	76	13,078	..	292	..	292	..	..	..	..	86	101	3	135	14,434	1	8
Jodhpur Hony. Court	4,878	5,062	7,381	6,427	12,259	11,489	7,097	8,007	5,162	3,482	30,87,240	223	5,568	136	3,075	2,013	212	184	84	1,713	1,902	1183	3,209	25,45,619	..	4
No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1930-31.

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE.				FILED DURING.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING.		CLOSING BALANCE.		VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING.		HOW DISPOSED OF.								AVERAGE DURATION.			
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	DECISIONS (CONTINUED).		DECISIONS REVERSED.		DECISIONS AMENDED.		CASES REMENDED FOR RETRIAL.		CASES CONTOMIS-ED AND OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.		Past year.	Present year.	Y M. D.	Y. M. D.
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
Chief Court ..	170	143	687	745	857	888	714	746	143	142	2,99,143	3,40,290	354	379	170	189	106	71	54	67	30	40			Y M. D.	Y. M. D.
District and Sessions Court No. 1	13	24	80	130	93	154	69	97	24	57	6,683	12,211	35	46	10	19	12	13	12	18	..	1		0 0 5	0 0 4	
" " 2	13	28	74	88	87	116	59	68	28	48	5,354	12,294	26	43	12	10	12	5	9	10	..	..		0 3 3	0 5 6
" " 3	7	11	45	56	52	67	41	53	11	11	7,510	12,594	19	18	5	8	6	7	6	13	5	7		0 3. 4	0 2 6	
Judicial Superintendent	25	21	164	213	189	234	168	166	21	68	19,236	21,223	120	111	19	25	6	5	23	25	..	..		0 4 5	0 3 6
" " Mallani.	29	35	120	189	149	221	114	127	35	97	7,072	14,765	70	75	21	31	7	4	12	12	4	5		0 4 4	0 4 3	
" " Sambhar.	71	151	200	197	271	348	120	288	151	60	13,719	28,173	46	152	32	56	15	40	7	30	20	10		0 5 15	0 5 15	
" " Phalodi.	151	119	201	273	382	392	263	285	119	107	30,418	34,138	101	168	36	66	32	17	70	32	15	2		0 3 2	0 2 8	
" " Sojat ..	509	532	1,571	1,891	2,080	2,423	1,548	1,830	532	593	3,89,165	4,75,688	771	992	505	404	196	162	202	207	71	65		0 3 7	0 3 14	
Total ..																										

APPENDIX XII.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1930-31.

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of opening balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				Remarks
	Past year.	Pre-sent year.		Past year.	Pre-sent year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Pre-sent year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Pre-sent year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Pre-sent year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Above 6 & below 12 months.	Above 12 and below 18 months.	Above 18 months.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21
1																				
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.						Rs.					
Distt. and Sessions Court No. 1	82	117	4,65,528	117	100	2,93,926	199	217	7,59,454	92	68	1,92,614	117	149	5,66,810	40	35	22	52	
" " No. 2	163	190	7,65,328	105	99	1,88,412	268	289	9,53,740	78	124	3,68,932	190	165	5,84,808	52	44	36	33	
" " No. 3	68	89	4,07,397	100	91	2,29,081	168	180	6,36,478	79	77	1,32,934	89	103	5,03,544	39	31	10	23	
Judicial Superintendent Mallani	87	88	1,04,510	126	116	59,121	213	201	1,63,631	125	101	15,602	88	103	1,48,029	37	21	34	11	
" " Sojat ..	117	77	62,031	88	65	44,300	205	142	1,06,331	128	88	66,360	77	54	39,971	21	13	4	16	
" " Sambhar	99	72	75,819	110	101	1,13,762	209	173	1,89,581	137	94	93,604	72	79	95,977	45	19	11	4	
" " Phalodi	120	87	78,602	89	108	93,432	209	195	1,72,034	122	108	98,701	87	87	73,333	68	4	17	..	
Kotwali Jodhpur ..	260	286	77,742	209	300	64,201	469	586	1,41,943	187	223	53,491	282	363	88,452	147	79	84	53	
Ukumat Bali ..	62	89	10,478	472	275	24,218	534	364	34,696	445	258	7,427	89	106	27,269	81	11	5	9	
" " Barmer ..	60	41	6,900	146	128	15,366	206	169	22,266	165	134	18,925	41	35	3,341	28	2	2	3	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Central Jail during the year 1930-31.

Station.	Number of prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners on September 30, 1931.	TOTAL COST OF JAIL.		Average period of detention of an undertrial prisoner.	Mortality among convicts during 1930-31.	REMARKS.
		On September 30, 1930.	Admitted during the year 1930-31.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.			
Jodhpur.	One.	675	1,170	1,666	1,845	668-00	662-61	656	Rs. 1,00,642	Rs. 1,01,637	2 months 28 days.	8	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the registration of documents in the Jodhpur State during the year 1930-31.

Place.	Opening balance.		Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.										Number of documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registra- tion was refused or which were returned unregistered.		Documents pending registration.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Money deeds.		Wills.		Adoption deeds.		Miscel- laneous documents.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
					Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.							Past year.	Present year.
Sadar ..	21	21	1,411	1,359	616	621	210	217	251	223	53	44	40	48	206	181	1,376	1,337	24,24,005	18,56,369	38	28	21	14
Flakumats ..	39	26	2,328	2,079	518	523	458	337	844	671	50	71	121	111	265	261	2,256	1,977	22,82,538	20,43,362	85	85	26	43
Total ..	60	47	3,742	3,437	1,134	1,147	668	554	1,095	894	103	118	161	159	471	442	3,632	3,314	47,07,143	38,99,731	123	113	47	57

* This figure was wrongly shown as Rs. 40,82,538/- in the report for 1929-30.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing receipts of the Registration department for the year 1930-31.

Place.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Number of documents registered.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of documents registered.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Sadar ..	1,376	Rs. 24,24,605	Rs. 9,465	1,337	Rs. 18,56,369	Rs. 8,722	
Hakumats ..	2,256	*22,82,538	12,053	1,977	20,43,362	11,206	
Total ..	3,632	47,07,143	21,518	3,314	38,99,731	19,928	

*This figure was wrongly shown as Rs. 40, 82, 538 in the report for 1929-30.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the cropped area in bighas of the Khasa villages, excluding muafi during the year 1930-31.

Serial No.	Name of District.	KHARIF CROP.										RABI CROP.					Zaid Crop.	Remarks.
		Bajra.	Jawar.	Moth.	Moong.	Gawar.	Til.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Zaid Crop.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Bali	8,121	3,531	119	1,246	6,013	6,274	2,264	10,959	4,306	41,466	5,454	5,061	725	1,450	13,290	888	
2	Barmer	38,467	8,744	8,290	7	944	3,553	96	117	1,028	39,504	22,108	7,589	..	2,037	32,334	474	
3	Bhilai	17,108	8,744	8,290	7	944	3,553	96	117	1,028	39,504	22,108	7,589	..	2,037	32,334	474	
4	Dehuri	1,477	7,280	231	1,647	2,203	7,029	3,731	8,699	1,392	33,089	3,318	5,285	553	1,436	10,592	520	
5	Didwana	80,120	3,077	36,765	474	26,255	3	17	1,829	24	1,48,564	..	589	..	34	628	6	
6	Jaswantpura	53,016	11	36	3,069	13,919	7,873	373	369	9,654	88,260	4,910	2	..	155	5,067	1,455	
7	Jalore	46,139	4,273	4	1,167	14,947	4,638	502	375	1,617	73,882	5,132	721	155	304	8,312	902	
8	Jodhpur	1,49,496	26,680	32,663	3,785	17,393	6,908	222	42	502	2,37,751	4,411	434	412	268	5,525	69	
9	Merta	76,049	80,731	27,214	1,897	8,133	36,087	1,813	1,822	1,212	2,34,958	2,443	8,134	870	1,390	12,837	455	
10	Nagore	2,23,355	1,01,028	50,038	27	22,694	40,169	2	21	654	4,36,988	138	321	26	303	788	11	
11	Pachpadra	23,935	300	1,335	935	1,481	576	44	..	58	28,664	1,340	114	..	8	1,462	4	
12	Pali	15,986	10,956	85	99	2,135	19,760	1,098	1,206	236	51,561	17,503	749	609	2,920	21,781	358	
13	Parbatar	27,735	3,439	10,241	2,022	2,472	1,086	591	663	524	48,775	263	2,809	37	263	33,72	90	
14	Phalodi	1,40,420	7,006	126	12	9,420	101	..	..	97	1,63,785	..	6,346	..	1,023	10,299	597	
15	Jaitaran	21,416	13,818	405	72	218	11,900	1,667	1,822	926	51,804	2,744	..	186	..	..	..
16	Sambhar	11,746	100	6,046	808	747	17	43	2	42	10,009	1,624	3	..	14	1,641	38	
17	Sanchore	32,164	24	250	208	11,735	143	21	..	5	44,550	144	1,351	..	88	1,583	42	
18	Sheo	22,225	12	..	1	891	2	1	..	12	23,144	3	..	..	4	7	3	
19	Siwana.	19,851	102	770	149	3,043	1,628	612	123	241	26,522	2,998	41	..	28	2,367	24	
20	Shergadh	53,087	4	85	85	8,496	..	..	..	..	61,672	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serjat	14,491	16,191	494	302	1,295	12,888	1,658	3,607	2,896	54,732	1,3012	5,571	107	1,915	21,505	445	
Total		10,79,419	2,88,963	1,75,146	17,950	1,51,971	1,60,620	14,755	31,446	25,887	19,49,160	87,745	45,720	3,680	14,240	1,51,385	6,383	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing live-stock, ploughs and carts etc. of *Khalsa* villages in the *Jodhpur* State during the year 1930-31.

Serial No.	District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	BUFFALOES.		Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.
				Bull.	Cows.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bali ..	8,318	8,145	1,322	3,239	11,394	15,619	16,430	366	694	322	3,898	1,484	
2	Bilara ..	9,232	12,669	1,294	936	9,172	42,919	14,168	389	411	205	4,267	1,109	
3	Desuri ..	4,934	6,002	2,152	1,067	8,702	17,514	22,351	119	668	15	2,403	692	
4	Disdvana ..	4,982	10,885	186	813	6,874	20,340	7,356	71	110	1,402	3,048	1,754	
5	Jawantpura ..	5,071	5,797	180	1,296	6,814	14,784	16,903	158	196	390	5,356	983	
6	Jalore ..	4,875	5,310	42	1,089	6,465	19,384	19,191	64	206	206	2,356	1,021	
7	Jaitaran ..	5,284	9,639	868	1,290	7,754	37,043	17,913	172	1,005	202	3,705	501	
8	Jodhpur ..	11,265	18,015	217	1,858	14,477	38,659	20,227	71	460	1,844	6,282	2,352	
9	Mallani ..	190	791	..	..	568	2,489	4,505	3	14	371	354	10	
10	Merta ..	13,200	26,490	1,644	2,834	18,038	92,920	27,205	269	708	544	7,515	2,674	
11	Nagore ..	14,490	22,958	977	2,493	17,302	86,145	24,689	945	423	1,031	8,799	4,288	
12	Pachbhadr ..	1,630	2,394	122	453	1,736	4,354	2,327	13	60	317	927	359	
13	Pali ..	8,602	10,228	1,689	1,140	12,068	52,402	28,891	186	429	61	3,677	1,548	
14	Parbatsar ..	2,952	7,330	262	1,273	3,909	14,214	10,880	27	330	278	1,525	441	
15	Phaledi ..	3,802	7,237	40	205	5,202	11,846	4,501	33	49	2,228	3,141	997	
16	Sambhar ..	1,277	2,599	183	307	2,039	3,562	3,740	8	146	193	695	217	
17	Sanchore ..	2,187	4,224	33	624	3,383	3,016	2,790	28	281	269	1,102	245	
18	Sheo ..	989	2,588	4	55	1,215	5,991	3,882	18	109	150	589	211	
19	Shergarh ..	713	1,905	22	122	1,337	1,927	4,716	..	43	780	1,065	16	
20	Siwana ..	2,114	2,587	26	708	2,394	7,880	7,793	9	104	361	1,283	459	
21	Sojat ..	8,849	4,230	2,053	1,671	10,761	43,619	28,655	280	912	322	4,167	1,125	
	Total ..	1,15,006	1,72,023	13,316	23,473	1,51,605	5,36,627	2,89,113	3,229	7,358	11,591	66,154	22,486	

Statement showing Rainfall in the Marwar State during the year 1930-31.

No.	Pargana	October 1930.		November 1930.		December 1930.		January 1931.		February 1931.		March 1931.		April 1931.		May 1931.		June 1931.		July 1931.		August 1931.		September 1931.		Total.		Total of the last year.	
		Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.
1	Bali ..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	8	6	43	26	76	..	36	35	39	11	66
2	Barmer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	34	..	98	21	58	..	62	24	30	4	3
3	Billara ..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	31	..	..	19	27	..	11	25	51	13	93
4	Desuri ..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	3	18	23	57	..	64	30	42	18	45
5	Didwana ..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	4	50	4	38	..	..	11	26	12	14
6	Jetaran ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	4	81	13	69	..	..	18	62	8	22
7	Jalore ..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	98	..	..	2	8	13	76	..	47	18	81	10	36
8	Jaswantpura ..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	1	95	15	15	..	28	18	88	13	76
9	Jodhpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	78	10	44	..	5	12	34	8	39
10	Merta ..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	65	2	67	9	32	..	..	14	36	9	78
11	Nagour ..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	51	2	25	5	65	..	10	9	73	12	47
12	Pachpadra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	12	1	60	13	58	..	..	15	79	3	79
13	Pali ..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	86	3	21	17	27	..	..	22	26	11	99
14	Parbatar ..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	80	5	99	5	8	..	5	15	17	10	30
15	Phalodi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	..	..	1	74	5	40	..	11	9	16	3	82
16	Sambhar ..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	62	11	37	8	45	..	21	22	65	14	30
17	Sanchoore ..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	4	22	76	..	66	28	18	6	76
18	Shco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	1	92	13	50	1	75	18	5	2	90
19	Shergarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	1	..	2	57	8	31	..	18	13	36	6	69
20	Siwana ..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	3	88	27	71	..	..	32	39	4	85
21	Sojat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	48	7	31	20	45	..	9	29	54	18	61

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the rates of Foodgrains during the year 1930-31.

Name of food-grains.	October 1930.			November 1930.			December 1930			January 1931.			February 1931.			March 1931.			April 1931.			May 1931.			June 1931.			July 1931.			August 1931.			September 1931.			Average 30-31.			Average 29-30.			Remarks.
	Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.		Sr.	Ch.					
Wheat	9	12	10	3	12	8	12	10	10	11	12	0	12	0	12	10	13	0	12	13	11	13	13	5	11	15	7	7	7	13	5	13	10	13	12	13	7	14					
Bajra	10	6	12	5	13	15	13	10	14	10	15	9	14	15	14	10	14	5	14	0	13	5	13	10	13	12	7	14	13	10	13	5	13	10	13	12	13	7	14				
Jawar	8	10	10	2	12	14	11	8	13	0	13	4	12	10	13	8	13	12	12	14	12	3	13	6	12	10	6	14	12	10	13	6	12	13	6	14							
Barley	12	0	12	10	14	8	13	12	13	4	13	15	14	14	14	8	14	6	14	10	12	13	14	7	13	13	8	8	13	14	7	13	14	7	13	13	8	8					
Gram	8	8	8	12	9	9	8	13	8	9	8	14	9	13	10	14	11	11	11	11	10	13	11	15	9	15	6	14	11	15	10	13	11	15	9	15	6	14					
Moth	6	1	6	13	9	1	8	0	8	11	9	3	8	13	8	4	8	6	8	1	7	12	9	4	8	3	6	6	14	8	12	9	4	8	3	6	6	6					
Moong	5	1	5	8	7	1	6	9	6	12	6	9	6	8	1	6	1	6	0	5	15	5	13	7	2	6	4	5	0	13	7	2	6	4	5	0	5	0					
Maize	10	5	11	2	12	13	12	3	12	4	12	13	12	13	13	14	13	14	2	13	13	12	8	12	14	12	7	6	12	12	8	12	14	12	12	7	6	6					

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the names of Mills and Factories in the Jodhpur State during the year 1930-31.

Name of Factories or Mills.	Average number of persons employed daily.
<i>A.—Miscellaneous Private Factories worked by mechanical power:—</i>	
1. Sumer Ginning Factory, Sumerpur	50
2. Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton and Ginning Factory at Erinpura Road	30
3. Shree Sumer Ginning and Pressing Factory at Bhavi ..	71
4. Edulji Dinshaw Factory at Pali	530
5. Shree Ganesh Ginning Factory at Sojat Road ..	10
6. Shree Hanwant Cotton Press Factory at Sojat Road ..	96
7. Marwar Ginning Factory at Erinpura Road ..	29
8. Shree Ganpat Ginning Factory at Bali	65
9. The Bach Raj Ginning Factory at Jetaran ..	23
10. Shree Ganesh Flour Mill at Sojat city ..	6
11. The Parbhulal Ginning and Flour Mill at Sojat road ..	3
12. Bodulal Nam Narain Oil Pressing and Flour Mill at Merta city.	2
13. Bhandari Flour Mill at Merta Road	5
14. Shree Umaid Ginning Factory at Riyan in Merta. ..	65
15. Ram Karan Chiman Singh Flour mill, Pali	3
16. Khatri Chandmal Flour Mill at Pali	2
17. Bhoormal Punamchand Flour & Cotton mills at Sumerpur ..	6
18. Goil Ginning and Pressing Factory at Rani	29
19. Leather Factory at Bali	50
<i>B.—Worked by Electric Power.</i>	
50 Flour mills in Jodhpur	95

APPENDIX XX.—(concluded.)

*Statement showing the names of Mills and Factories in the
Jodhpur State during the year 1930-31.*

Names of Factories or Mills.	Average No. of persons employed daily.
<i>C.—Not worked by Mechanical or Electric Power:—</i>	
1. Shree Sumer Printing Press, Jodhpur	10
2. Prabhakar Printing Press, Jodhpur	22
3. Govind Press Jodhpur	4
4. Bhuteshwar Printing Press, Jodhpur	7
5. Udaya Art Printing Press, Jodhpur	2
6. Sita Ram Printing Press, Jodhpur	1
7. Marwar Timber Factory	10
<i>II. State Factories or Workshops:—</i>	
1. Ice Factory	25
2. Loco. Carriage and Wagon Workshops, J. Ry. ..	1237
3. Electrical and Mechanical Department	423
4. Darbar Printing Press, Jodhpur	109
<i>III. Persons employed in the Production of Minerals:—</i>	
<i>Not worked by Mechanical Power.</i>	
1. Marble Quarries at Makrana	290
2. Gypsum Mines at Bhadwasi in Nagour, Kavas in Barmer, Chirmotai in Phalodi and Khutani in Pali	115
3. Fuller's earth at Uterlai in Barmer	60
4. Limestone and Kankar quarries at Sojat Road, Gotan, Jaswant- gurh, Nagour, Phalodi and Ladnu	450
5. Sandstone quarries at Jodhpur; Sojat, Phalodi, Mundwa, Jalore, Pichiak and Sewari in Marwar	555

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement of roads in Marwar during the year 1930-31.

<i>Metalled Roads.</i>				<i>Miles.</i>
1. Jodhpur to Pali	..	..	..	45.00
2. Bar to Erinpura	..	..	..	114.50
3. Bar to Nimaj (State portion)	..	..	..	1.12
4. Sojat Road to Sojat town	..	..	..	7.00
5. Sanderao-Falna-Bali	..	..	..	11.63
6. Narainpura to Kuehaman	..	..	..	7.00
7. Didwana station to Didwana town	..	..	..	.25
8. Nagour station to Nagour town	..	..	..	.15
9. Mertar city station to Merta town	..	..	..	.31
10. Jodhpur environs	..	..	..	85.55
				<hr/> 272.51 Miles

Paved roads.

1. Jodhpur city paved roads	..	..	..	13.06 Miles,
<i>Surface painted roads in Jodhpur..</i>	..	..	..	2.75 Miles.

Dressed up motorable tracks.

1. Sanderao-Jalore	..	..	..	42 Miles.
2. Umedpura-Jaswantpura	..	..	..	60 Miles.
3. Jaswantpura-Bhinmal	..	..	..	22 Miles.
4. Bali-Desuri	..	..	..	24 Miles.
5. Kakani-Luni Junction	..	..	..	6 Miles.
6. Pali-Dholerao	..	..	..	15 Miles
7. Phalodi-Ramdeora-Pohkaran	..	..	..	40 Miles.
8. Bali-Erinpura	..	..	..	24 Miles.
				<hr/> 233.00 Miles.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing principal items of Capital Expenditure incurred on the Jodhpur railway during the year 1930-31.

Name of work.	Amount.
	Rs.
1. New engine shed Merta Road	21,479
2. Water reclaiming plant Merta Road	6,256.
3. Relaying and re-alignment of Sanvrad-Ladnu Sujangarh section	1,56,256.
4. Officer's bungalow, Jodhpur	31,259.
5. Quarters	6,352.
6. 12 "Centres lathe	8,284
7. Fitting head light to 28 engines	6,344.
8. Fitting vacuum brakes to 6 MS. and 4 P. class engines	8,499.
9. Replacing 63 bodies of coaching vehicles	25,763
10. One Bogie petrol tank	16,626.
11. One Bogie liquid fuel tank	14,524.
12. Replacing old type coupling on goods vehicles	5,821
13. Samdari Bhinmal line (Completion)	47,589
14. Bhinmal Cutch project	7,52,711

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing changes in the customs tariff during the year 1930-31.

No.	Commodity.	ORIGINAL DUTY.		MODIFIED DUTY.		REMARKS.
		Per.	Amount	Per.	Amount	
Fresh imposition.						
1	Crushed kachcha haldi ..	..	..	Md.	1 14 0	Customs import duty ordered to be imposed.
2	Anwal bark ..	..	..	..	0 4 0	—Do.—
Modifications.						
3	Coaltar bitumals and pitch.	Md.	1 14 0	%.	5 0 0	Customs import duty made ad valorem.
4	Skins of wild animals.	"	1 4 0	%.	2 8 0	Customs export duty raised.
Abolition.						
5	Firewood ..	"	0 1 0	..	..	Customs export duty on firewood exported from State forests ordered to be abolished.
Miscellaneous.						
6	Mineral of all kinds.					Export duty on all kinds of minerals such as stone, lime, kankar and fuller's earth transferred to the Mining department.
7	Motor spirits ..					Motor spirits supplied to or imported for Aircraft ordered to be exempted from payment of customs import duty.
8	Grains and fodder.					Prohibitions against exportation of grain and fodder removed in September, 1931.
9	Gold ..					Rebate of -/10/6 per % in customs duty on gold imported for mohars withdrawn from July, 1931.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Budget and Actuals 1930-31.

Revenue and Service Heads.

No.	HEADS.	RECEIPTS.		HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.		Remarks.
		Budget 1930-31.	Actuals 1930-31.		Budget 1930-31.	Actuals 1930-31.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
I	Land revenue	18,71,000	18,19,584	1	Land revenue	2,74,000	2,14,552
II	Excise and salt	13,88,000	11,75,572	2	Excise and salt	80,500	74,861
III	Customs	22,00,000	20,12,109	3	Customs	2,83,000	2,57,498
IV	Stamps and registration	3,00,300	2,80,032	4	Stamps and registration	23,300	19,251
V	Tribute	8,38,200	7,67,041	5	Tribute	42,200	40,001
VI	Stationery and printing	64,000	60,640	6	Stationery and printing	63,500	55,024
VII	Mines and industries	1,20,300	1,40,738	7	Mines and industries	18,000	10,739
VIII	Forest and arboriculture	1,01,300	93,412	8	Forest and arboriculture	98,150	83,734
IX	Agricultural department	10,500	572	9	Agricultural department	1,00,900	58,478
X	Prisons	33,600	36,433	10	Prisons	1,13,000	1,01,641
XI	Law and justice	52,300	68,707	11	Law and justice	2,00,360	1,70,816
XII	Medical	5,500	7,040	12	Medical	4,04,000	3,78,603
XIII	Police	16,000	16,593	13	Police	8,73,000	8,42,792
XIV	Education	6,100	5,365	14	Education	6,14,100	5,70,050
XV	Military	52,000	35,341	15	Military	12,44,200	12,15,313
XVI	Electrical department	4,59,600	5,09,179	16	Electrical department	4,37,020	3,85,491
XVII	P. W. D.	2,15,500	1,94,815	17	P. W. D.	10,30,780	8,83,491
XVIII	Hakumats	3,93,000	3,16,854	18	Hakumats	2,78,930	2,45,568
XIX	Minor departments	3,08,400	2,26,705	19	Minor departments	13,06,610	10,69,040
XX	Interest exchange and discount	15,20,000	14,72,124	20	Interest, exchange and discount	10,00,000	10,54,685
XXI	Treaties	10,14,400	9,89,509	21	Treaties	2,23,000	2,23,000
XXII	General administration	50,000	56,069	22	General administration	5,98,500	6,18,965
XXIII	Railways (Net earnings)	33,00,000	32,85,844	23	Civil list	12,40,400	13,98,671
XXIV	Miscellaneous	80,000	82,165	24	Lenson, compensation and allowances	7,57,910	6,78,307
				25	Refunds of revenue	59,000	55,583
				26	Miscellaneous	8,24,800	5,57,260
	Total	1,44,00,000	1,36,52,443	Total	1,21,89,160	1,12,63,885	
	Balance deficit	..	..	Balance surplus	22,10,840	23,88,558	
	Total	1,44,00,000	1,36,52,443	Total	1,44,00,000	1,36,52,443	

APPENDIX XXIV—(continued).

Debt Heads.

Heads.	RECEIPT 1930-31		EXPENDITURE 1930-31	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Deposits. ..	19,00,000	17,07,532	14,00,000	14,00,119
(b) Advances. ..	3 00,000	1,67,389	3,00,000	2,98,170
(c) Remittances ..	1,89,25,000	1,60,99,494	1,88,95,000	1,66,08,017
(d) Loans ..	1,06,000	35,174	2,50,000	3,01,838
(e) Suspense ..	30,86,000	29,92,237	28,72,000	26,66,682
Total ..	2,43,17,000	2,09,01,826	2,37,17,000	2 12,74,826

Investments.

Heads.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE	
	Budget 1930-31	Actuals 1930-31	Budget 1930-31	Actuals 1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investments ..	..	17,79,744	5,00,000	20,31,440
Investments made ..	5,00,000	3,51,696		
Total ..	5,00,000	20,31,440	5,00,000	20,31,440

APPENDIX XXIV—(continued)

Capital Budget 1930-31.

Expenditure.			Budget 1930-31.	Actuals. 1930-31.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. RAILWAY:—				
(a) Open Line:—				
1. Preliminary charges	..	..	8,000	7,250
2. Purchase of land	..	..	300	231
3. Formation	..	..	25,000	19,037
4. Bridge work	..	..	4,000	3,401
5. Fencing	..	..	3,000	2,235
6. Telegraph	..	..	..	..
7. Ballast & permanent Way	..	..	1,30,000	1,28,663
8. Stations & buildings	..	..	64,900	43,167
9. Plant	..	..	28,900	17,632
10. Ferries	..	..	..	..
11. Rolling Stock	..	..	1,04,700	92,382
12. Genetal charges	..	..	700	536
13. London Stores	..	..	—10,500	..
Total			3,59,000	3,14,534
(b) Lines under construction:—				
1. Preliminary charges	..	..	29,000	28,716
2. Purchase of land	..	..	..	..
3. Formation	..	..	48,000	47,489
4. Bridge work	..	..	2,56,000	2,55,996
5. Fencing	..	..	1,000	828
6. Electric telegraph	..	..	..	..
7. Ballast & permanent way	..	..	3,44,000	3,43,619
8. Stations & buildings	..	..	88,000	87,390
9. Plants	..	..	3,900	3,737
10. Rolling stock	..	..	..	..
11. General charges	..	..	33,100	33,008
Total			8,03,000	8,00,783
Total J. Rly.			11,62,000	11,15,317

APPENDIX XXIV—(Continued)

Capital Budget 1930-31.

Expenditure.			Budget 1930-31	Actuals 1930-31.
2. ELECTRICAL:—				
1. Electrical section .. ..	..	..	1,69,000	1,11,493
2. Mechanical section .. ..	..	..	1,000	741
3. Telephone „ .. ..	..	..	6,000	12,528
4. Conservancy „ .. ..	..	..	2,000	1,603
5. Ice & Soda factory section .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,78,000	1,26,365
3. MOTOR GARAGE:—				
1. Purchase of cars .. ..	..	..	73,000	73,297
2. Construction of cars .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			73,000	73,297
4. P. W. D:—				
1. Buildings .. ..	..	..	17,64,180	16,18,210
2. Communications .. ..	..	..	72,200	46,394
3. Irrigation .. ..	..	..	13,090	12,851
4. Water supply & drainage .. ..	..	..	1,13,150	67,336
5. Gardens .. ..	..	..	9,080	6,008
6. Water works section .. ..	..	..	40,700	37,561
7. Development .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			20,12,500	17,88,360
5. Stationery and printing .. ..	..	..	20,000	6,193
6. Western Indian states motors .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total capital outlay ..			34,45,500	31,09,532

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement of medical relief in the Marwar State during the year 1930-31.

Serial No.	Name of hospital or dispensary.	No. of new patients treated.		Daily average of new & old cases.		Operations.		REMARKS.
		Outdoor.	Indoor.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Major.		
						Minor.		
1	Hewson ..	65,688	3,120	176.34	479.11	2861	3222	
2	1st Branch ..	30,974	..	..	249.44	245	1116	
3	2nd Branch ..	22,762	..	..	207.94	807	1444	
4	Nagaur ..	12,520	69	3.67	144.66	88	625	
5	Pali ..	24,090	110	5.64	189.59	255	1223	
6	Balotra ..	8,342	59	3.17	67.83	70	437	
7	Jalore ..	7,722	90	3.54	55.17	97	276	
8	Merta City ..	15,016	113	4.59	114.14	56	790	
9	Didwana ..	8,374	69	2.43	58.63	43	524	
10	Bilara ..	8,673	65	2.39	69.91	51	525	
11	Nawa ..	9,123	86	2.64	58.52	62	400	
12	Bhinmal ..	6,496	105	5.50	46.36	131	251	
13	Barmer ..	12,943	68	3.00	89.60	72	383	
14	Phalodi ..	13,872	125	4.26	117.60	130	511	
15	Ball ..	13,472	121	5.95	82.21	81	646	
16	J. Railway Dispensary Jodhpur..	33,079	..	..	268.01	689	1816	
17	---do--- Merta Road	8,157	36	0.77	46.01	40	230	
18	Sojat ..	14,244	58	2.29	121.35	86	546	
19	Sanchoore ..	2,672	27	1.36	17.92	36	138	
20	Desuri ..	6,654	68	3.36	46.58	34	441	
21	Police ..	1,321	17	9.82	22.17	4	96	
22	J. Ry. Lunj Junction	4,441	..	..	32.33	17	214	
23	---do---Mirpurkhas	8,393	76	1.43	51.60	36	166	
24	Chopasni ..	9,633	145	3.62	62.21	2	223	
25	Palace Group ..	9,725	..	..	52.13	1	120	
26	Central Jail ..	5,578	61	2.62	54.21	48	335	
27	Jaswant Female Hospital	16,052	1,041	64.27	143.52	209	688	
	Total ..	3,80,016	5,729	312.66	2,915.75	6,251	17,486	

Statement showing particulars of the educational institutions in the Jodhpur State during the year 1930-31.

No. of Institutions.	Description.	No. on roll at the end of the year.		Daily average attendance at the end of the year.		REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1929-30	1930-31					
1	Jaswant College ..	180	224	163	203	
2	High Schools ..	879	1,044	796	942	
3	Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools..	348	372	305	317	
14	Vernacular Middle schools ..	2,354	2,451	1,844	1,959	
20	Primary schools ..	2,217	2,122	1,855	1,619	
113	Lower ..	6,271	4,704	5,611	3,528	
..	Teachers Training School, Vidyashala ..	..	30	..	29	The figures for the School and V. M. School Vidyasal were put as one in 1929-30.
...	Teachers Training Institute, Darbar High School*	..	6	..	6	* Opened in 1930-31.
2	Technical school ..	53	51	47	43	
1	Oriental institutions..	35	35	31	32	
Total—156						
Total—130						
0	Girls' Schools.					
1	Female Teachers Training class, Rajmahal*	..	22	..	20	* Opened in 1930-31.
1	Hewson Girls' school, (Lower Middle)	226	212	184	195	
0	Rajmahal Girls' school (Primary) ..	..	157	..	119	This was Lower Primary in 1929-30 and was taken as Primary in 1930-31, * including Rajmahal Girls School.
9	Lower Primary schools ..	691*	925	449	694	
Total—10						
Total—15						
G. Total, 166		13,254	12,355	11,285	9,406	

Note.—The decrease is due to closing of schools in Jagir villages.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31										
No.	PARGANA.	BAORIS.						GANSI.						MINAS.						BHILS.						BAGRIES.						NAKS I.E. THORIES.						TOTAL.			Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.								
1	Bali..	3	2	4	9	2	2	3	7	50	40	55	145	55	44	62	161										
2	Bilara ..	780	693	827	2,300	51	48	153	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831	741	980	2,552	
3	Barmer ..	..	..	..	..	7	7	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	29	74	..	..	..	..	..	35	24	44	103	
4	Desuri ..	231	186	398	815	8	..	..	8	6	5	11	22	..	..	..	6	2	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	251	193	411	855		
5	Didwana ..	468	475	682	1,625	48	36	49	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	511	731	1,758	
6	Jaitaran ..	1,332	1,153	1,497	3,982	5	8	8	21	6	4	13	23	1,343	1,165	1,518	4,026								
7	Jalore	11	4	5	20	104	85	184	373	262	153	222	637	377	242	411	1,030											
8	Jodhpur ..	370	280	218	868	128	96	85	309	498	376	303	1,177											
9	Jaswantapura	53	40	62	155	199	121	266	586	252	161	328	741											
10	Merta ..	1,287	1,155	1,128	3,570	48	30	54	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,335	1,185	1,182	3,702	
11	Nagour ..	773	700	850	2,323	13	16	23	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	786	716	873	2,375	
12	Parbatsar ..	899	703	972	2,574	52	32	52	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	951	735	1,024	2,710	
13	Phalodi ..	33	34	22	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34	22	89	
14	Pali ..	354	275	565	1,194	16	10	20	46	201	175	283	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	460	868	1,899	
15	Pachpadra	48	40	30	188											
16	Sambhar ..	407	378	360	1,145	12	12	20	44	8	2	5	15	427	392	385	1,204											
17	Sojat ..	788	724	1,132	2,644	..																																			

Statement showing the number of registered members of criminal tribes and their land and cattle during the year 1930—31.

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
CASTE.		Number of registered members on December 31, 1930.	Number of men newly-registered during the year 1931.	Total of columns 3 & 4.	Decrease.					Number of registered members on December 31, 1931.	Absentees till 1931.			Number of absconders who returned during this year.	Total number of absconders on December 31, 1931.			Number of the registered members who were present on December 31, 1931.	Convicted under section 22 C. T. A.			Convicted for other offences.	Number that were convicted abroad.	Area of land in the possession of criminal tribes.		Number of cattle owned by Criminal Tribes.					Remarks.
					Died from those who were present.	Died from those who were absent.	Died during the year, 1931.	Expunged.	Total of Columns 6, 7, 8 and 9.		Number of absentees of the past years, after deducting the dead and expunged members of criminal tribes.	Number of absentees during the year 1931	Total of columns 12 and 13.		Number that returned from the absences of column 12.	Number that returned from the absences of column 13.	Total of columns 15 and 16.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Male buffaloes.			Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Goats.	Number of ploughs.			
1	Baoris	7,574	269	7,843	77	3	36	2	118	7,725	589	308	897	343	156	499	398	7,327	472	40	1	51,243/12	15,357/10	1,540	5,950	4,333	2,401	7,943	3,784		
2	Sandis	384	32	416	6	1	6	4	17	399	53	22	75	13	2	15	60	339	16	2	..	..	1,901/10	129/-	28	357	382	54	359	191	
3	Minas	329	1	330	8	..	1	..	9	321	12	2	14	..	1	1	13	308	..	..	..	..	216/19	..	45	518	1,018	..	..	28	
4	Phils	53	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53	24	5	29	1	..	1	28	25	1	..	..	..	79/-	..	1	8	10	3	190	4	
5	Baries	610	10	620	8	1	11	1	21	599	105	42	147	20	7	27	120	479	26	2	..	..	824/1	..	62	200	187	135	65	131	
6	Naiks, i.e. Thories.	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	8,956	312	9,268	99	5	51	7	165	9,103	781	379	1,163	377	166	543	620	8,483	515	44	1	1,54,265/2	16,486/10	1,676	7,033	5,930	2,593	8,557	4,391		

